CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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...STON CULTIVATOR,

...hed Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, ... No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

...RMS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed ...l six months (at which time all subscriptions ... considered due.) $2 50 will be charged.

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...gricultural Department.

Farm Work for April.

...ril in Massachusetts is the sowing ...h, and English grain of all kinds ...ll be sown as early as it can be done ...istently with the state of the soil.— ...do not recommend the practice of ...ghing before the earth is sufficiently ...o crumble in pieces when it is turned ...for if it be wet and heavy when first ...ghed, it will be likely to remain in ...s through the summer.

...o hasten spring work it will be found ...od practice to use a harrow or a cul...or, on land which was planted last ..., before we make use of the plough, ...ther of those will open the ground, ...serve to render it more dry, while ... will not convert the soil into lumps, ...ake it into mortar. Grass, and weeds, ... corn stover, or potato vines, are ...lly found on planting ground, and ...e should be carefully buried in the ...ow, where they will soon become ma... and will be out of the way of the ...g growing grain. The ground there... should be ploughed *but once* in the ...g, in any field where it can make ...ough work at first — but there will be ...anger in passing the harrow over it ...or three times before ploughing, to ...ke the surface as level as may be, and ...ar in pieces the old stocks of corn ...h remain in the ground.

...t when we plough the ground but ... for spring sowing, we can afford to ... a fine furrow and to plough it nicely, ...atter how well, and no patch must ...assed and left unturned. When we ... plough our fields for sowing we are ...ss danger of burying the seeds too ..., and the harrow need not pass over ...furrows until the grain is sown.

...e reserve our lowest and our wettest ...nds for oats, as these will bear being ...n late better than rye, or wheat, or ...y, but early oats are heavier and bet... than late ones, and we should sow ...n before April has gone unless we in... to mow them for fodder.

...RCHARDS—TRANSPLANTING TREES.

...il is the month which most people ...i for setting out trees of all kinds — ...e transplant them in October, and ... assign as a reason for this practice ...fact that the earth settles more firmly ...t the roots, and that the tree has ...ing to do but to grow as soon as the ...m weather commences — but we pre... the spring season for transplanting — ...do not choose to have a young tree ...d six months in its new location with... beginning to grow — it will stand ...e safe through the winter in the nur... than in fresh loam recently placed ...ut its roots — for in addition to the ...ger of its being blown over by the ...ds while the ground is unfrozen, it is ...more exposed in a hard winter to the ...ts which penetrate deeply in loose ...h, and sometimes destroy the vitality ...he roots.

...any farmers choose to transplant trees ...arly as possible after the frost is out ...e ground; and some choose a wet day, ... time when the soil is full of water, ...posing that the roots are more likely ...ke hold of the earth at this time than ...n the soil is more dry — but they ...uld consider that the roots in this lati... seldom begin to search for food be... about the first of May, and that by ...oving the tree in a very wet time they can never place the roots so well in the earth as when the mould is more dry and friable. In a very wet time the little fibrous roots are apt to cling together, and instead of extending in every direction as they did while in the nursery, we shall find them in masses, clotted and adhering to one another, and it often happens that clusters of roots, covered up in this position, are afterwards found a mass of rotten matter.

THE BEST MODE OF TRANSPLANTING, which we ever tried, was to take the tree from the nursery early in April and bury it in the earth in some cool place where the buds would be retarded till about the first of May — then choose a fair day, at least not a very rainy one, and place the tree in the hole prepared for it some days beforehand. The roots may now be placed as they were accustomed to grow and the warm and mellow earth may be placed about them — the tree need not be set deeper than it stood in the nursery; and to prevent its being blown down by the winds as well as to stop the evaporation of moisture from the roots, a pile of coarse strawy manure, or of poor stack hay, may be crowded down tight about the body of the tree. If this is well done, the tree, in a good soil, will start and grow at once — quite as much as it ought to grow in one season.

We cannot expect a young tree to thrive if we suffer the grass to grow near it. Young trees must be set where the earth may be tilled for several years after setting, or some kind of litter must be placed about them to prevent the growth of grass — otherwise we may as well cut them up for firewood at once — they only cumber the ground and stand in the way of something which might be cultivated with profit. Yet we are confident that forty-nine out of fifty people who set out orchards, suffer the grass to grow around for several of the first years, calculating to plough the land again, and give the trees a start when the field will no longer yield a profitable harvest of hay.

But during this time the young trees, if they were set well and took a start the first summer, have now ceased to grow — the bark adheres close to the wood — the moss covers the bark — the lice have crawled up into the head — and the borers have crawled into the body, undisturbed by plough, or hoe, or lie, or ashes, or lime. And we may as well attempt to make a large ox of a calf that has been half starved for two or three years as to make thrifty an orchard of young trees that have stood as long in the field without growing.

ON PLANTING FOR POSTERITY.

We often hear people who set out trees, declare that they are planting for posterity, and cannot expect to reap the fruit of their own labors; but posterity will not be under any great obligation to them for setting trees as many do. It ought to be universally known, that apple trees well set, in land which is rich enough to produce good corn, and cultivated in a proper manner, will yield enough in the fourth or fifth year to pay the interest of the first year's out-lay. One acre of trees well set will supply any common family with an abundance of fruit by the fourth or fifth year. And it is our own folly to suffer posterity to be the only generation which will reap the fruit of our labors.

SUNBURNT FRUIT TREES.

Trees are often injured in the body by the scorching rays of the summer sun.— Our prevalent winds are westerly or southwesterly at the season of the year when trees enlarge their dimensions and they tend to expose the bodies of trees to the sun. This effect may be guarded against by inclining the tree to the southwest at the time of setting; and in trimming, care should be taken not to expose the naked body of the tree too much to the sun. A part of the office of the foliage is to protect the tree, and excessive trimming should always be avoided. A slight inclination of the tree in a southerly direction will be sufficient to guard the body, and care at least should be taken that it shall never lean to the north.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Color of Cattle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Respected Friend,—When I was quite young, I frequently heard it remarked that a cow, in order to give rich milk, and make yellow butter, must be of an entirely red color—and it appeared exceedingly strange how the hair or skin (it appeared to be principally attributed to the former, for I often saw a white cow with a yellow skin) of a cow could color her milk or butter.

I have frequently applied to persons older than myself to explain the mystery, but must confess I have not *yet* found one who was able to do so, although some do not hesitate even *now* to assert that it is the fact. To me the idea has for a long time appeared truly *ridiculous!* If it partook in any degree of the color of the cow, what would be its color if it was from a *black* cow!

In stock breeding I believe too much regard is paid to color, and too little to form and milking qualities.

This partiality to color in my humble opinion has served more to depreciate our stock than any other circumstance. It is a common practice with many farmers with whom I am acquainted to fat and sell to the butcher all calves which happened to be so unfortunate as to be of some other than the favorite color, although they may be ever so good in other respects, while those possessing the *sine qua non* are raised with nothing else to recommend them.

Let any one who is in favor of a particular color, examine with an unprejudiced mind the beautiful herd of Durhams kept by Orsemas Willard, of Harvard.

Shirley, 3d mo., '41. "O. K!!!"

We are often led astray by theory and by fancy without having due regard to fact—some people of fashion are so far prejudiced against the mere color of objects as to decide against the unfortunate beings under such color, without condescending to make trial of them—thus some will not ride a skunk-colored horse, though his good qualities may happen to be abundant—some dislike all close intimacy with the African race, though possessed of the "human form divine," and though many of that race have shown themselves far superior to some of our white faced gentry. These prejudices are so common that even philosophers, who are wont to explain and account for every thing, have admitted there is no accounting for different tastes.

But the breeders of stock have not all disregarded the voice of experience, and they feel confident that color is often indicative of quality. They have noticed that *yellow* milk is generally richer than *white* milk—that yellow udders are more often the reservoirs of yellow milk than white ones are—that red, or yellow, or yellow brindled cows have udders more yellow, and generally produce better milk than cows covered with white or black hair.

Undoubtedly many pay too much regard to color in the selection of their stock, and most people are too careless to make actual trial of the quality of the milk which each cow gives—this latter is a very important point in a dairy, and every farmer may readily ascertain by actual trial, the difference in the milk of his cows. Every farmer may also improve his judgment by the proper exercise of it, so as to be able to determine with great accuracy whether a young heifer will prove a good cow.— Careful observation is all that is required.

Fouls in Cattle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

MR. EDITOR. I noticed in a late number of the Cultivator, a salve recommended as an effectual cure for the fouls in cattle, prepared by Benjamin Guild, at fifty cents a box. I think pretty well of it, or anything else that will cure that dreadful disorder, and save the poor sufferers from the barbarous custom of having the sore lacerated with a hair rope.

Now Sir, permit me to recomend to the public, through your valuable paper, a cheap and easy remedy; one that I have repeatedly tried, both for fouls in cattle and scratches in horses, and never have known it fail of effecting a speedy cure. It is Skunk's oil. If taken in season once ointing will generally answer the purpose. Rub it well between and above the hoofs. If the weather is cold, warm it well with a hot iron. It is less expensive than the salve. Instead of *paying fifty cents* to obtain a little you may generally *get one scent* with it. Try it Farmers and if it does not answer the purpose, *then* get the salve. A SUBSCRIBER.

Hubbardston, March 23d. 1841.

[Communicated for the Cultivator.]

North Bridgewater.

This town is a part of the ancient town of Bridgewater, now divided into four, viz: East, South, North and West. It is about 4½ miles square, and contains not far from 13,000 acres. It is 20 miles south of Boston, on the New Bedford road.

As a whole, it is a rather level township of land. The northwestern part is more hilly than usual. The soil differs in various parts of the town. The northern part is somewhat stony, but contains a deep rich loam, and is very productive.— The Southern part, particularly that called Salisbury plain, is better suited for tillage, being of a light sandy mould — There are large pieces of fresh meadow, which generally yield good crops—of good quality. The farms are fenced principally with stone. The manufactures of the town are various. The principal business however is the manufacture of shoes, employed in which there are about 900 to 1000 persons. The other branches of mechanic arts are cabinet making largely, wheelwrights, straw braid and bonnets, tin ware, shoe tools, hoes, forks of all kinds, lasts, bedsteads, &c. A very large number of carpenters reside in the town, and receive employment from all the surrounding country. The amount of manufactures is estimated at about $300,000. There are two Congregationalist, one Methodist, and one Swedenborgian society in the town. Its population in 1830 was 1953—in 1837, 2701—in 1840, 2625. There are also a large number of stores in the town which draw much of their custom from other towns.— Probably no town of the same size does more retail trading than this. The inhabitants are a very industrious, intelligent, and enterprising community taken as a body, and of course every thing around them bears a thriving aspect.

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Our correspondent who has communicated the above facts respecting the town of North Bridgewater, has our thanks, and we shall be obliged to the inhabitants of other towns for similar communications.

North Bridgewater was not incorporated as a town till 1821. At that time the ingenuity of the inhabitants should have invented a distinct name for it. It has often been suggested that we might with the utmost propriety retain the noble names which the Indians gave these places whenever we have occasion for new designations. *Nunketest* was the Indian name for a part of this territory, and that would have been a good name for this new town. The old town was named after the old English Duke.

The Rev, John Porter was the first pastor—ordained in 1720. It is stated in a history of Bridgewater, written in 1818, "that each of the congregational parishes are now enjoying the labors of their third minister. The general longevity of the pastors is also worthy of notice. Four of them, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Angier, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Porter, who were contemporaries, lived to the great ages respectively of 86, 86, 83, 87, and died in the 62d, 63d, 60th, and 62d year of their ministry."

North Bridgewater is well watered by Salisbury river, and other small streams which empty into the Taunton river.— The village contains more than one hundred dwelling houses—is well built—handsome, and flourishing.

Wheat in Worcester County.

There were 62,988 bushels of wheat raised in Worcester County, in 1840, for which the producers receive of the State as a bounty, $2662 86. The number of bushels returned from this town for bounty was 1715—bounty claimed, $157, 50. Leominster raised the largest amount of any one town in the county, being 2731 bushels—bounty, $254 07. Amount of claims allowed for 1840, by the State, $3865 57.

Silk. In 1836, the number of persons who claimed a bounty on silk, was only 10, in 1837, 21 persons; in 1838, there were 36; in 1839, there were 39; and in 1840, the number increased to 123. The persons who received the largest bounty, were as follows:—in 1836, Mr Wm Howe of Lancaster, received $29 60; in 1837, Mr Southworth Howland of Brookfield, received $36 50; in 1838, Gen. Amory Holman, of Bolton, received $70 85; in 1839, Gen. Holman received $88 50; in 1840, Mr Samuel Whitmarsh, of Northampton, received $233 05 Whole amount of bounty allowed by the State in 1840, $2430 22, on silk. [Fitchburg Sentinel.

[From the Western Farmer and Gardener.]

A Franklin Co. (Ohio) Farm.

During my visit to Columbus, in Jan last, I one day walked out to see the farm and fine stock of some variety, of Mr. M. L. Sullivant, one of the largest and most zealous agriculturalists in the County of Franklin. This very fine tract of land (about 5000 acres) is only separated from the city by the river Scioto, and forms a portion of that very fertile valley. It lays nearly level, and a large part of it was covered with shocks of corn which had been cut up just at the right time to save both grain and fodder, in the most nutritive condition for stock. The corn having been husked, the fodder was carried in wagon loads to the various yards of the cattle, mules and sheep. A part unshucked is carried to the fattening animals, on the remains of which the hogs are turned at certain intervals. Some of the cattle, both thoroughbred and mixed, are remarkably fine — particularly the cows and heifers. Among the bulls is a very noble imported premium animal — Talleyrand — see third volume of the English Herd Book. I observed among the Durham and thorough bred mixed stock, twin heifers of large and good form — Freemartins. There is a thorough bred whitish cow — Flora, imported, said to combine the largest with the best form in the county.

Many of the animals are of the choicest and most expensive imported breeds.— The buildings, however, on this splendid farm are not sufficient for the shelter even of the best breed and most valuable of the herds. I observed only one barn, but that well arranged; one side of it formed a large well littered apartment, with low racks and mangers for the calves of all ages, and the other side with the same conveniences for sheep, the middle portion containing stalls for the other cattle. The barn is surrounded with well fenced enclosures, with good posts and gates, and some bars, in one of which there is a good pump and long trough to pump the water in, with a hole in it and plug to let out the water to a lower trough for the hogs, which are driven, as well as the rest of the stock, from the adjoining enclosures at proper times. Among the flock of sheep, whose yard joined their large apartment for shelter at one end of the barn, I observed some full blooded Blakewells, imported by Mr. Sullivant — fine specimens of their kind. Among about two hundred stock hogs, I noticed some beautiful, pure Berkshires — male and female, and a very few choice ones in a pen by themselves. All that is wanting on this superb farm, are some more good stables, stalls, and shelters, together with some machinery for the better preparation of the food of the choicer animals, particularly if intended for sale.— A stock mill for instance, to grind the corn and cob together — a small Burr Mill to grind corn for meal — a corn sheller, and straw, hay, and corn-stalk Cutter, with a suitable horse power, together with a steaming and boiling apparatus for the best of the hogs at least. All this might be accomplished on the plan of a barn (perhaps on a larger scale) and machinery, in No. 2, Vol. 2, of the Western Farmer and Gardener — and although the number of the stock might seem to require by this plan too much labor, yet I will venture to assert that for the choicest thorough-breds it would be amply repaid by the superior condition of the animals, either for service or sale, particularly as the greater part of them are now only fed in the winter on corn fodder, and fine as they undoubtedly are in shape, many of them, and the most valuable too, are not in such condition at this time (Jan.) as I could wish to see them. I have omitted to mention, that I saw four or five young Maltese Jacks, Mr. Sullivant having turned off about three hundred mules for market last year. The proprietor has a great deal more stock on one or two of his other farms in Champaign and Madison counties.

The farmers in Ohio are evidently awakening to the great advantages of improved stock of all kinds, and the Berkshires particularly, are now to be seen in almost every township in the state.— Such is the cheering commencement of that great work of agricultural improvement, which is destined, in a short time, to rank Ohio as one of the richest and most enlightened states in the Union.

E. J. H.

TO HAVE MINCE PIES AT ANY TIME. Prepare your meat by boiling and chopping as though it were for immediate use —mix it with a suitable portion of suet, spice and salt; then put it in an earthen pot, pound it down with a pestle, and then cover it with the best of molasses; keep it where it will not freeze, and it will be fit for use any time. My wife has adopted the above course for five years past with perfect success; so that we have had mince pies made from meat killed in December as constant in July following as in January, and quite as acceptable. [Maine Farmer.

[From the Western Farmer and Gardener.]

Soil most suitable for Apple Trees.

The successful cultivation of the apple depends very much on the suitableness of the ground they are planted in. The size and flavor of the fruit, the general health and duration of trees is most commonly the result of good or bad soil. Climate and situation also affect both trees and fruit; but not in the degree in which the same are affected by the qualities predominant in the land. Of all the different descriptions of soil to be met with, that of a soft hazel loam, containing a small portion of sand, seems to be most congenial to the apple generally. In such soil the tree is seen to flourish longest, is most productive, and remains freest from disease or attack of insects. A great depth is not requisite; eighteen or twenty inches deep being quite enough, provided it be on a dry subsoil of gravel or loose rock. If the bottom be wet, the trees should be planted high, and every means taken to drain the ground. A wet bottom of gravelly clay should be avoided if possible.

Deep rich soils in sheltered situations are not the most proper for the apple, for it is often seen that apple trees succeed well in any kind of loam, though it be not more than one foot in depth, so as the bottom is sound and dry, the roots take an extensive horizontal range, the young wood is always of more moderate growth, and better ripened than when roots strike deep into the ground.

Although local circumstances often control the works of the planter, compelling him to fix on a site where the soil may not be recommended above; he must in this case, endeavor to make the soil by trenching, draining, and by addition of the qualities wanting, bring it is as near to the standard as possible.

SITUATION AND ASPECT FOR PLANTING APPLE TREES.

The situation of an orchard should neither be in the bottom of a narrow valley, nor on the top of a hill: in the first, the young wood is never so well ripened, the buds are often too early excited in the spring, and their frosts are always more intently felt: in the second, fruit-bearing trees are always too much exposed to winds. The most desirable site is the side of a hill which slopes gently to the southeast, that being the most sheltered situation in this western country. But when the violence of a west wind is broken by an intervening rise of ground, a southwest aspect has been found equal to any.

Rohan Potatoes.

A corespondent of the Maine Cultivator, published at Hallowell, has made satisfactory trials of the Rohans by the side of the long Reds. These agree with most of the trials which have formerly been made known to us. We were long ago aware of the unsatisfactory modes practiced to try the new potato. Many seemed not to be aware how many potatoes a pound of eyes of the Long Reds would produce when room enough was allowed them.

In the spring of 1839, I procured of R. H. Gardner, Esq. two very large Rohans, in fine order; which had 32 eyes, and cut them in as many pieces—I took the same number of eyes from the largest Long Reds I could find, cut them as near the size of the Rohans as possible. I planted each sort in 2 drills 34 feet long on a rich reddish gravelly soil—they were hoed and manured alike. The product was 31 lbs. Long Reds, and 21 1-2 lbs. Rohans. In the spring of 1840 I planted the Rohans in 4 drills in pieces about one foot apart, drills about 8 rods long; next to the Rohans I planted 4 drills of Long Reds, cut the same number of pieces of the same size—they were both cultivated alike. The product was 12 bushels Long Reds, and 8 3-4 bushels Rohans.

F. GLAZIER.

[From the Scioto Valley Post.]

Rule for measuring Corn in the Ear.

The following is a correct and speedy method of measuring corn, a knowledge of which will be advantageous to many of our readers.

RULE. Leave the corn in the pen or crib, so that it will be of equal depth throughout; then ascertain the length, breadth and depth of the crib or pen: multiply these dimensions together, and their product by 4½. Then cut off one figure from the right of the last product, and the remainder will be so many bushels of shelled corn; and the figure cut off the decimal of a bushel.

EXAMPLE. In a crib or pen of corn in the ear, measuring 10 feet long, 8 feet high, and 7 feet wide, there will be 252 bushels of shelled corn.

Thus, $10 \times 8 \times 7 \times 4\frac{1}{2} = 252.0$.

Yours, M. L. THOMPSON.

There are fifty-six species of trees in the United States, large enough for timber, among them ten species of oak.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page ☜

TALES OF THE OCEAN. This is the title of an interesting work just published by S. N. Dickinson, 52 Washington street. Some of the stories have been published in the Mercantile Journal, and have been read with avidity by the public. The writer is understood to be the editor of that paper, and in his preface he professes to understand "every rope in the ship." The Tales will be found to be very interesting and we commend them to the reading public, landsmen and seamen.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE. The April number of this very valuable work is out—among its articles are a history of the English East India Company—The Currency—Weights and Measures—A notice of Stephen Girard, &c &c. All merchants and political economists should be familiar with this monthly review.—Saxton & Pierce are agents, 133 1-2 Washington street.

☞ We have received from D. K. Miner Esq of New York, two barrels of Poudrette, which we intend to apply to the soil in various modes. We hope many of our friends will test the virtue of this species of manure the present season. Mr Miner's terms will be seen in his advertisement in our paper.

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM. The April number of this amusing production is on our table. Mr. Goodrich, the author, will find readers among the old as well as the young. It is published at No. —, Washington street.

WILLIAMSON, the great rogue, who was suffered to go at large on condition of his showing where Davis & Co's. property was concealed, has been arrested again on complaint of Gilbert & Sons, whose office was lately robbed of $4000.

The Hon. Levi Lincoln entered upon his duties as Collector of the customs of this port, on Thursday.—He was politely accompanied to his office by Mr. Bancroft and introduced by him to the principal officers present. Mr Lincoln has appointed Adams Bailey, Esq. his Deputy.

GEN. ROOT, of New York, was thrown from a stage in descending the Catskill mountains, and was much injured, but no bones were broken.

Remarkable Incident.

The steamboat Messenger arrived at our landing yesterday from St. Louis. From Capt. Beard, and from some of the passengers we have learned the particulars of a most singular incident, uniting somewhat of the ludicrous with the serious.

On her passage up, she was snagged near Shawneetown, Ill., at 3 o'clock last Saturday morning. The snag went through her starboard guards, forward of the wheel-houses, and near the main entrance to the cabin, up through her state rooms, three of which were entirely demolished. It struck under the feet of the two occupants, threw them out of their berths and against the door, which being locked inside they could not move, after being thus abruptly aroused from their slumbers. The pantaloons of one, which had been thrown across his feet when the boat stopped, were found dangling ten feet above the hurricane deck.

At the time of the accident a deck passenger fell, or jumped overboard in the fright and being a good swimmer made for the shore. Here in the darkness of the night he found the banks too steep and slippery to land, and was obliged to swim 100 yards down stream, where he effected a landing, and in a few hours was taken on board the Wm. French. He overtook the Messenger at Louisville, his fellow-passengers having given him up as drowned at the time of the accident.

The snag was a long black walnut log, upwards of a foot in diameter. No damage having been done to the Boat's machinery, she was under way again in a few minutes. [Cincinnati Republican.

The Freshet at the South.

The following we extract from the Savannah Georgian of March 23d.

We learn from L. O. Reynolds, Esq., engineer in chief, who was in Macon at the time of the flood, that it did immense damage to the planters in the vicinity of the Oconee, Ocmulgee and Ogeechee rivers. On Commissioners' Creek ten mills have been carried away. Many other mills on other streams have been swept off. Numbers of Cattle have been drowned. On one island in the Oconee 700 head of cattle were destroyed, and several persons have lost 10 head. Valuable lands on the rivers have been much impaired in value, if not totally destroyed by the washing of sand over the surface.

[From the Winyaw Observer.]

The Cheraw and other Nothern mails are missing since the 9th of the month—there not having been one received since the commencement of the late freshet. We heard on Monday from Britton's Neck, and the upper rice plantations, and the freshet had then fallen ten inches. A number of dead cattle, hogs and sheep, were drifting down the river. The loss in the stock must be very large, and will make the largest item in all the losses in the late flood.

Extract from Reports on the Worcester Asylum.

A farmer, aged about thirty, was brought to the Hospital, in August last, so violent as to be attended by five stout men; he had been reduced by disease and remedies, but was considered violent and dangerous. A few days after his admission, he requested to go out and aid in the work on the farm, he was permitted to do so; after he had commenced labor he improved in a very favorable manner, slept well, had a good appetite, and gained flesh and strength; at the end of a month, he was well, and before the expiration of two months, returned to his home quite recovered. In such a case, says the report, it is difficult to conceive the effect of confinement, irritation, anger and violence requiring restraint might have followed, which would almost necessarily have made a protracted case, and probably an imperfect cure.

The St Augustine News gives the following account of a capture by Col. Harney.

In exploring the Everglades, Col. Harney made some geographical discoveries, and lately he has added something to our stock of knowledge in Natural History, by killing behind Key West two of the animals heretofore considered fabulous among us, called "Manatee." From what I can learn it is a sort of Sea Cow, or something between a Porpoise and a Seal. About 15 feet long, weight about 2500 pounds—cannot leave the water—feeds on the grass on the margin, and propels itself forward by a broad tail.

The house of Mr. Wm. Bennett, of Fishkill, N. Y., was struck by lightning, during the storm of the 26th March. No one was hurt, though the house was considerably injured.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ploughs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

The season for ploughing is near at hand.—The careful and intelligent farmer will inspect his implements often, and not only see that he is amply provided with such as may be needed, but that they are of the most improved construction. No implement is of equal importance with the Plough. Good ploughing is absolutely essential to good and successful husbandry, and good ploughing is with great difficulty performed with any other than a good Plough.

Farmers usually and properly judge by comparison, and when holding the best Plough they have ever seen, suppose it the best in the world; but there is a difference in the construction and a vast difference in the power required to move even those Ploughs which are considered excellent in the section of country in which they are manufactured.

A farmer cannot try them all, in order to obtain the best. He need not; for this has been done in the most thorough manner.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, considering the *Plough* the most important implement in husbandry, were induced to offer to the mechanics in the United States, the following premium.

For the *Best Plough* that will turn the sod over and lay it flat, regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draught, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness, $100 00.

The trial for the above premium, took place at Worcester, Mass., on the 31st Oct. 1840, under the direction of an able, intelligent, and scientific committee, selected from the State and County Societies, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.—

Hon. JOHN WELLES of Boston; HENRY COLMAN, Esq. of Roxbury; Hon. WM. CLARK, Jr. of Northampton; JOHN PRINCE, Esq of Roxbury; S. R. PHELPS, Esq. of Marlboro'; Rev. ALLEN PUTNAM, of Danvers; ISAAC ALDEN, Esq. of Bridgewater; R. W. HAZEN, Esq. of Andover; BENJ. MILLS, Esq. of Pittsfield, Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, of Worcester.

The trial took place under favorable auspices; and after careful consideration, the committee came to the following conclusion with great unanimity, viz:—

That the Premium of one hundred dollars be paid to Messrs Prouty & Mears, for their sod Plough.

All the committee were agreed that their decision would affect the interests of agriculturists, as seriously as that of any committee which had ever reported within the Commonwealth.—They state that the thought that their decision would influence numbers in the purchase of Ploughs, pressed upon their minds the importance of giving to the several Ploughs offered for premium, as fair and full a trial as time and opportunity would permit. About five hours were devoted to the trial; during part of which the Ploughs were in the hands of members of the Committee, who were not strangers to the Plough handles by any means.

The owners of the Ploughs were permitted to hold them and cut furrows of such width and depth as they thought proper. The Dynamometer, or measurer of power required to draw the Plough, was applied to each, through two or more furrows. The amount of power was noted down, the width and depth was also measured and noted, and the work closely scrutinized.

The following table exhibits the work, order of trial, width, depth, tranverse section, found by multiplying the width by the depth, the power required to turn the furrow, in gross weight, the same in nett pounds, the number of square inches turned by 112 lbs. of power, and the competitors.

Work.	Order of Trial.	Width of Furrow.	Depth of Furrow.	No. of square Inches.	Gross wt. by Dynamom'r			Weight in Pounds.	No. of square inches to 112 lbs.	COMPETITORS.
		inches.	inches.	inches.	cwt	qrs.	lbs.			
Flat Furrow.	1	12	6	72	2	2	14	294	27 1-2	Prouty & Mears, Boston, Mass.
	2	12	4 1-2	54	3	3	0	420	14	E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.
	3	11	5 1-4	58	2	3	14	322	20 1-6	Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, Mass.
	4	11	5 1-2	61 1-2	2	2	0	280	24 1-5	" " "
	5	12	6	72	2	3	14	322	25	Charles Howard, Hingham, Mass.
	6	12	6 1-2	78	3	0	0	336	26	Prouty & Mears, Boston.
	7	11	5	55	3	0	0	336	18 1-3	Charles Howard, Hingham, "
	8	11	5	55	3	0	0	336	18 1-2	Barnaby & Moore, Ithaca, N. Y.

By reference to the table it will be perceived that Prouty & Mears' Plough, No. 1, cut a furrow of 12 by 6 in = 72 inches in its tranverse section, with an amount of power equal to that of raising 294 lbs. over a single pulley, or 27 1-2 square inches to 112 lbs. of power, and their Plough No. 6, carried a furrow of 12 by 6 1-2 in = 78 sq. in. with 336 lbs. power, giving 26 sq. in. to 112 lbs. Now if we compare No. 1, with No. 2, it will appear that the number of inches turned by No. 2 to the 112 lbs. was but about one half of that turned by No. 1, although the furrow was not so deep by 1 1-2 inches. Comparing No. 6 with No. 3 carrying 58, the former with its 78 inches, and having its furrow 1 inch wider, and 1 1-4 inches deeper, the result is in favor of No. 6, by about 33 1-3 per cent. or one third of the power. Then compare No. 1, with its 27 1-2 inches to 112 lbs. with the celebrated Plough No. 5, with its 25 inches to 112 lbs. and this is the nearest approach to an equality of draft, and we find that No. 1, has an advantage of 2 1-2 inches in 25, which is 10 per cent. But we will not stop here on the result of a single trial, for the farmer intends to wear his Plough out before he is done with it; we therefore would remind him that his Plough will, (accidents excepted) turn over 400 acres of land, yes, of sward land, and that a good yoke of oxen, or a span of good horses, will walk off with 294 lbs. the distance of 8 or 10 miles in a day, and that will be all that will be required of them to plough an acre. This team in Massachusetts is worth per day, at least $1.50. Ten per cent on 400 is 40, that is to say, a saving in the use of No. 1 over that of the best Plough which has as yet been brought in competition with it, in the labor of the team alone, which is equal to the ploughing of 40 acres, which at $1.50 pr. acre, amounts to $60.00, and to which should be added an equal amount, making $120.00; for the committee give it as their opinion, that Ploughs Nos. 1 & 6 and 5 and 7, were managed with great ease and comfort by the ploughman, and that each when left to itself holds on in its proper position and course; and that the excellence of the work performed, was in direct ratio of the ease of draught.

Thus we find, that in making a selection from amongst the very best ploughs, of an article valued at about 10 or $12, the interest of the farmer may be affected to the amount of from 60 to $120.

This is not mere estimation, but the result of calculations based on actual measurement taken with standard instruments, by the committee on the field.

And so deeply were they impressed with the fact that 112 lbs power on one plough produced double the effect that it did on another, or a saving of one yoke in two, that they say, that, "had our cattle the gift of speech, their proverbial patience would hardly hold them back from saying to their owners," "Pay more attention to the structure of the plough."

And the committee renewedly request the farmers to weigh well the facts detailed in their report, (from which the largest portion of this communication is extracted,) and to estimate the profit of saving one half, one fourth, or even one eighth, and we say, one tenth of their team labor.—Well! we are farmers: now let's look at this again and see what it will weigh in dollars and cents.

Assuming as a fact that a good cast iron plough will turn over from 4 to 500 acres of land, say 400 acres, and that the team of oxen or horses is worth $1,50 per day.—One plough requires but one yoke to do the work which another requires two to do; here is a saving of 50 per cent, = to the ploughing of 200 acres, which at $1,50 per acre for team, to say nothing of the case of the ploughman and superior quality of the work, will amount to 200 × 1,50 = $300. Then the plough which requires but 3-4 of the power of draft, or turns 1-3 more with the same draft, gives an advantage of 25 per ct., which is 100 acres at $1,50 = $150. Then we have that in which the advantage is 1-8th or 12 1-2 per cent. which gives 50 acres at $1,50 = to $75. And lastly under the severest competition, between No. 1, and No. 5, there is an advantage of 10 per ct. which on 400 acres amounts to the ploughing of 40 acres, the team labor on which alone amounts to 40 × 1,50 = $60 add to this as you might with equal propriety to the others, an equal amount for ease and comfort of the ploughman and excellence of the work, and you have $120, &c. Is not this calculation correct? In ploughing ten acres, I gain by the use of the best plough, in the comfort of the ploughman, excellence of work and ease of draft, the ploughing of one acre, then the same exertion of man and beast required on one plough to turn over 10 acres, will on the other, turn over 11 acres—the labor of the ploughman who holds and drives, is worth at least $1,50 per day, which makes the additional sum named above; and the superior quality of the work, into the bargain—the saving in time might also be brought in to the calculation, and the fact that an addition of team requires an additional driver—but enough has been written to show the farmer how to save the cost of his plough five times over. Should any avail themselves of it, the object of the writer will be accomplished. DYNAMOMETER.

Pistol Shooting Extra.

No little noise and alarm was created in one of our principal hotels early yesterday morning by the loud report of a pistol in one of the passage ways of the third story. Some thought that a suicide had been committed, while others did not know what to think of an occurrence so unusual, but their doubts were soon removed as we shall show.

It seems that one of the Irish waiters attached to the hotel had taken a gentleman's overcoat from his room in order to brush it. Finding a pistol in one of the pockets he drew it forth and began to examine it. At this juncture a darkey came into the room, when the Irishman, having no idea that the pistol was loaded, took sight at the sable fellow and exclaimed—

'I say my rowl of blacking, *just straighten yerself like a man, stand still*, and I'll plug ye as aisy as I'd kiss me hand.'

"Wy, wy, look heah, master," said the darkey rolling his eyes and turning a pale blue from fright—'look heah, master, don't you do dat—don't aim dat pistol dis way. Wha—wha—what for you shoot me?'"

"Just for a bit of divarshun, that's all. Be aisy, I say, and I'll let a streak of blessed daylight through that dark body of yours."

No sooner said than done—Pat took deliberate aim, pulled the trigger, and off went the pistol with a tremendous report. The ball—for it had a 'blue pill' in of a large size—just grazed the darkey's side and went smack through the door, but fortunately it did not happen to come in contact with any 'sure enough' flesh and blood. It is needless to say that the Irishman was more frightened than any man in the party and has since declared that he 'will not tuch one of the decateful things again.' [N. O. Pic.

Elopement.

The Philadelphia papers give the following story:—Mrs Thompson, rather a pretty woman about forty years of age, eloped from her lord and master Mr Lorthrop B. Thompson, formerly of New York, with a youth of twenty one, rejoicing in the euphonious and romantic name of Mr Frederick Falkland. The guilty pair were pursued by the husband, who with the assistance of high constables Murphy and Smith traced them to a hotel in Second street, where the guilty wife and other "goods and chattels" belonging to Mr Thompson, were found in the possession of Mr Frederick Falkland. The twain were arrested and taken before the recorder, who committed the fair one to Moyamensing on a nameless charge, and the young man to answer an indictment for larceny.

OLDEST MAN IN NEW ENGLAND. Deac. John Whitman was born in Bridgewater, March 25, 1735, and entered upon his one hundred and seventh year last Friday. He now lives with his son Alfred. His bodily health is good, and he is able to walk out without a cane. His mental faculties have failed him, and he has lost his eye sight. He has been a temperate man all his life; not having tasted ardent spirits for the last fifty years. He has been married twice, and has had thirteen children. He has had three children in the ministry. His oldest son, James, now lives in Belchertown, and has represented that town in our General Court.

NEW YORK POLICE. Capt. Willets, of the sixth district Watch, about two o'clock on Saturday morning, pursued a fugitive negro into an alley, in the rear of a house in Anthony street, Five Points. The negro managed to conceal himself so as to elude discovery. Capt. Willets, however, found in a pig pen, in a corner of the yard, four hogs, and three lubberly boys, lying in snug embrace, and quietly slumbering together. The boys stated that they were destitute of home or education, and had often before slept in the hog pen. They were adjudged vagrants, and sent to the House of Refuge.

SHOCKING CALAMITY. In North Stonington, on the night of Friday, the 5th March, two sons of Mr. George Geer were burnt to death.—They went about 10 o'clock, P. M. as usual, to watch a coal pit, and not returning at the usual time in the morning, another little son of Mr. Geer was sent for them. He came running to the house saying they were burnt to death. The father immediately started for the pit, and a few of the bones were found, where the cabin had been situated. One of them was aged 29, and the other 11 years. [Norwich Aurora.

A whale, thirty-five feet long, was captured on the south side of the Vineyard, on the 25th instant, and taken into Edgartown. He is expected to yield thirty barrels of oil.

A BURGLAR ARRESTED!

Davis & Co's. property all found.

The Times Extra of Wednesday evening gives the following account.

"This morning, about 9 o'clock, a man went into the Express Office of Mr. Harnden, on Court street, and asked him how much he would charge him for carrying a box of two hundred pounds to New York. Mr. H. told him two dollars, at the same time eyeing the man closely. He observed that he was the same person he had before seen in the office, and had done business of this kind for; and the same man whom he had suspected for a long time, and had given Davis, Palmer & Co., notice of it but the night before.

Mr. H. was so struck with the conviction that *he* was the burglar of that store, that he sent a person immediately for Mr. Clapp, who came in before the man got out of the office. Soon after Mr. Clapp came in the man went out, and Mr. Clapp followed him. He walked leisurely along, looking at the pictures in the windows, and Mr. Clapp keeping close by his side.

Mr. Clapp finally tapped him on his shoulder, and told him he wanted to speak to him a moment, and asked him if he would walk with him to his office, to which proposition he assented apparently with cheerfulness, the blood however, rushing into his face. They went into Mr Clapp's office and sat down. Mr Clapp told him not to be uneasy or afraid, as he did not intend to hurt him.

He then told him he had several charges against him, and should be obliged to hold him on suspicion. He then asked him if he had the $4000 which was taken from Messrs Gilberts' Exchange office. He denied that he knew any thing about it; he then asked him where he lived, and if he did not live on the corner of Cambridge and Belknap streets, over a painter's shop. He said he did. Nothing further was asked that resulted in any good, and he was taken to jail.

Mr Clapp then got the key of his room, and went to the place, corner of Belknap and Cambridge streets, and searched it. Nothing was found except a key that just fitted Davis, Palmer & Co's store. A fire was in the room, and the man had lodged there the night before. He gave his name to officer Clapp as *Williamson*.

Mr Clapp had mistrusted this house before, and on Tuesday last visited it having heard that the men occupying the room had left. He ascertained they had gone to East Boston.

Having now arrested one of the occupants of this room, he took Mr Davis and went to East Boston, and made search in the house stated to be the one they lived in. No discovery, however was made.

They returned to the city, and Mr Clapp went to the jail to endeavor to learn something from the prisoner. He first said to him, "I want you to give up the property belonging to Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co." He was silent for a moment, and then said, "I know nothing about it." Mr Clapp charged him with the robbery, and said he should keep him and have him examined. Williamson said he did not care he could prove nothing against him.

He might keep him for a while, but he should get clear eventually. Mr Clapp said he would make a bargain with him to deliver up the goods. The prisoner asked him what he had to say. Well, suppose a case, said he, suppose you should give me the property and I should let you go. Well, said he, supposing I do.

Mr Clapp now knew that the property was in his possession and reflected well before he made the bargain with him to restore it. He had not a particle of evidence that he was the robber; had found no property in his possession; could not hold him but twenty four hours on suspicion, and other circumstances weighed in his mind, and he determined to let him go if he would take him to the place where the property was, and restore it.

Before making the conditions, however, he questioned him closely as to his accomplices, *and offered him half the reward if he would give him the information. He refused positively* revealing the names of them.

Mr Clapp then told him to go with him and give up the property, and he would let him go. He told Mr C. to call a carriage, which he did, and they drove to a new house in Brighton street, where they entered a small room, and the whole cargo of jewelry was in full view.—The trunks, with every article as yet ascertained, were there, and delivered over to Mr Clapp.

A bag containing about 200 keys, and other implements for entering buildings, such as bits, chisels, files, stocks for false contrived circular saws, a host of skeleton keys, and various other implements, was also found in his room, which he begged lustily for Mr Clapp not to take.—Mr Clapp replied that the law required it, and he took them away, together with the goods to his own house, and then let the robber go.

He went to the Providence Depot, where at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was seen by Mr Harnden, and pointed out to an officer who arrested him, and brought him again back to the house of Mr Clapp, supposing he had escaped from his custody. Learning, however, the true state of the case he again released him, and he is now at large."

THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION announce to the public that their third exhibition for the encouragement of manufactures and the mechanic arts, will be opened at Quincy Hall, in the city of Boston, commencing on Monday, September 20, of the present year.

MANAGERS. Joseph Lewis, President; Chs. Leighton, Vice President; Uriel Crocker, Treasurer; Henry W. Dutton, Secretary; Benj. Beal, Theodore Washburn, Wm. Eaton, John G. Rogers, Enoch H. Snelling, Thomas Haviland, Henry N. Hooper, John G. Roberts, Kimball Gibson, William Washburn, Superintendent.

THE BRIDGE AT ALBANY. The standing committee of the New York House of Representatives to which the subject was referred, on Friday, reported against the projected bridge at Albany. The House by a vote of 74 to 34, recommitted the whole subject, with directions to the committee to report the bill asked for by the petitioners. The vote in favor of recommitment the Albany Evening Journal says, was not intended as an expression of opinion in favor of the bridge, but as a mere act of courtesy to the petitioners.

FIRE IN NEW ALBANY. The Louisville Daily Gazette says, that a very extensive fire occurred in New Albany on the 22d ult., in the manufacturing establishment of Goulding & Co. The building with its contents was consumed.—The loss is estimated at from $50 to $100,000—there was but a slight insurance. The fire is attributed to the act of an incendiary.

The Montreal Herald of Saturday, March 20, speaks of scenes of unparalled violence and bloodshed at the election in Berthier county.—That paper states that a large body of Canadians, armed with bludgeons, attaheed a body of Irishmen, estimated at forty or fifty, and that the encounter resulted in the death of one Canadian and six Irishmen, and the wounding of a great number on both sides.

ROBBERY. The N. O. Picayune of the 15th ult. says the jewelry store of Mr Meyer, in Camp street, was broken open and robbed of six or seven thousand dollars worth of goods on Saturday night.

It also states that the small pox is very severe among the blacks in that city.

☞ A small wooden building was destroyed by fire in Charlestown, on Monday evening last; supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers wishing to pay for the Cultivator can hand their money to the Postmaster, who will send it to me free of expense, and a receipt will be forwarded by the return mail.

Subscribers will please forward their subscriptions, agreeable to the terms which are printed on every paper.

All payments will be expected at this office.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Col. C. Adams, of Northbridge, Mass. to Miss L. Bigelow, of this city.

In this city, Mr. G. A. Lauriat to Miss M. H. Davis.

In this city, Mr. C. W. C. Grant to Miss M. Aley.

In Hopkinton, Mr. E. B. Mason to Miss Adeline, daughter of S. Sheffield, Esq.

In Worcester, March 24, Mr. S. Preston to Miss E. R. Quinn. March 29, Mr. D. S. Bartlett to Miss M. D. Copeland.

In Springfield, March 18, W. Stow, Esq., editor of the Springfield Gazette, to Miss Hannah E., daughter of J. Miller, Esq.

DEATHS.

In Weston, 24th ult, Mrs. Polly, wife of J. Warren, 49.

In Salem, Mr. E. W. Morse, 38.

In Pepperell, Nancy C., eldest daughter of A. H. Wood, late of Boston, 5 yrs.

In Wayland, 27th ult, Miss E. Bullard, 36.

In Portsmouth, Mrs. Hannah, widow of the late Mr. P. Babb, 75.

At the Hospital, at Guayama, P. R. Jan. 22, Mr. J. Snow, seaman of brig Sabra. His chest and wearing apparel are in the hands of the American consul, Mr. W. Edmond.

On board sch Agnes, on her passage from Kingston, Jamaica, for Mobile, 6th ult, of consumption, Mr. E. Cole, a native of Newburyport, Mass.

In Cambridge, on Thursday last, D. Parkman, Esq., 46, son of the late S. Parkman, Esq.; 28th inst., T. Mason, 83.

In Needham, 26th ult, L. Battelle, 45.

In Newton Lower Falls, on Sunday, Mrs. Violet, wife of Mr. T. Rice, Jr, 30.

In Sandwich, 4th ult, Mr. J. Tobey, 37.

In Charlestown, 26th ult, Adelaide S. and Hannah E., infant daughters of W. B. Fessenden.

In Wareham, 3d ult, Mr. J. Briggs, 83 yrs 10 mos, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Cincinnati, 13th February, of consumption, Mrs. Lydia B, wife of Mr. F. Wiley, formerly of South Reading, Mass, 31.

In St. Louis, 15th February, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. C. E. Long, formerly of Boston, 27.

In Grafton, Feb. 24, Cindarilla, wife of Z. Fuller, 30.

In Leicester, March 2, Mrs. Ruth, relict of Mr. J. Pike of Paxton, 77.

In Princeton, March 19, widow A. Gleason, 61.

In Northbridge, March 22, of canker rash, George E., son of Dea. O. Goldthwit, 5½ years.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending March 27, 29. Males, 14, Females, 15, Stillborn, 5.

Of consumption, 6, teething, 1, marasmus, 1, debility, 3, old age, 1, liver complaint, 3, croup, 3, dropsy on the heart, 1, disease of the heart, 2, scrofula, 1, infantile, 1, canker, 1, measles, 2, lung fever, 1, suicide, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Boston, April 3.

Ashes. Since the last report, sales of 100 casks of each description have been made at 5¾c per lb, and some parcels from second hands, a shade higher.

Coals. There have been several small importations of Cannel, which have been taken from first hands by dealers, at $10 per chaldron, cash, and 6 mos cr.

Coffee. The sales of the week have not been of any great importance, and prices are about the same as before reported. 2 a 300 bags Porto Cabello, 10¾ a 11c; Rio, 10½ a 11c; 400 do St. Domingo, 9¼ a 9½c; Java, 12½ a 13c; and Porto Rico, 12½c per lb, 6 mos. The imports since our last have been 4411 bags.

Fish. The stock of small Fish on hand in Maine and Massachusetts, does not exceed 5000 qtls, against 25,000 last year. There was on the first of April, last year, 120,000 qtls large fish, against 50,000 at the present period. The transactions of the week in dry packing small fish, $2 67 a 2 75 per qtl; and packing, large do, $2 50 a 2 62½ per do. Sales at Marblehead, for New York and Albany markets, at $2 50 per qtl; Hake, $1 25 a 1 33, do do; stock estimated at 12,000 qtls. It is expected that nearly all the small and large fish will be out of the market on or before July next.

Hides. The sales consist of 900 Montevideo at 14c; 400 Cape Haytien at 12c per lb, 6 mos. An import into Salem of 2500 Maranhams, supposed at 11c per lb, 7 mos; 12 a 15 bales green salted Buffalo, 11c per lb, 6 mos; and by auction, 13,000 Russia Calfskins, 2 lbs each, 40 a 41c; 2500 1½ lbs, 25 a 25½c per skin, 6 mos. The ship Canada arrived to-day from Buenos Ayres, has 8000 Hides.

Hops. Several small parcels, which have been kept back by growers for higher prices, were brought forward this week, and part sold at a reduction on the last quotations. The demand from brewers is very limited.

Iron. Small sales Old Sable at $105 per ton, 6 mos. Some Swedes has been received from New York, on accout of manufactures.

Molasses. The transactions have been chiefly with the trade, consisting of Havana and Matanzas Sweet, 20½c per gall, 6 mos; 100 hhds Mansanilla, 28c; Trinidad, 25c, 6 mos; a lot of Cuba, part old crop, 19½c; Surinam, 20c per gal, 6 mos cr; Porto Rico, 28 a 30c per gal; a small lot New Orleans, by auction, 28½c per gal, cash. The imports from foreign ports since the 1st March is rising 10,000 hhds.

Provisions. The business of the week has been very limited, and former prices remain nominally the same as last reported. A sale of 500 kegs Lard was made at 7c, and 3 a 400 do do, 7½c; a few small lots prime, 8c per lb, cash and 4 mos cr.

Seed. There is no change to notice. Southern Clover is dull, but the stock is now nearly all in.—Northern is scarce and very little come to hand.—Herds Grass remains the same as at our last. Purchasers refuse to do much in the article till the prices are more settled. Red Top plenty.

Sugar. The entire importation per bark Eliza from Havana, about 1800 boxes, has passed into the hands of refiners. The sales to the trade have been 500 boxes brown, 7½ a 8c; and a few whites, 9 a 10c per lb. There is a steady demand for good qualities; 70 a 80 hhds Porto Rico, 7½c per lb.

Tea. The sales of the week, by first hands, are about 200 chests; Canton Young Hyson at 60c, and Souchong, 60 a 62c per lb, 6 mos cr. The next steamer from Liverpool will probably bring important advices from China. Another public sale is announced to take place at New York on the 31st inst.

Wool. Sales moderate, without any change on prices. There is an import per ship India from Marseilles, 200 bales.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, April 3. FLOUR. The dealers have operated pretty largely this week, and prices, at the close, particularly for Ohio and Genesee, were a shade firmer. The retail demand for the country trade has been a good deal interrupted by the bad state of the roads, but a fair business has been done for city consumption. The sales of Ohio, early in the week, embraced 3 a 4000 bbls, $4 60 a 4 62½; and since, an entire parcel of 1300 bbls do do, $4 67¼ per bbl, cash; 1500 a 2000 bbls Genesee, $4 87½ a 4 94 and $5 for good common, and $5 a 5 12½ for fancy brands; and from stores, 1-16 a ⅛ per bbl more; 390 bbls Baltimore City Mills, $4 62½, cash; 500 do do, $4 75, 4 mos; 500 do Howard St., at the same; 500 do Fredericksburg extra Eagle, within a fraction of $5 50; and a favorite brand Petersburg $5 37, 4 mos.

GRAIN. An increased retail demand has imparted a little more firmness to the market. The sales have been considerable, and consist of several cargoes yellow flat Corn, amounting to 17,000 bushels, 49½ a 50c; and a cargo do, rather green, 49c; 10,000 bushels white, 46 a 47c per bushel. A large parcel Southern Oats, bought up last winter on speculation, part sold this week, 10,000 bushels, 31 a 32c. Rye scarce, and in limited demand.

New York, March 31. FLOUR has been inactive; Genesee, 4 87½ a $5; Ohio, 4 81¼; Georgetown, 4 75.

GRAIN. No sales of Wheat; Rye is wanted, but no sales; Oats plenty at 26 a 28c; Delaware and North Carolina Corn, 46 a 46½c weight, cash.

Hay—Sales loose, by the load, at 75 a 87½c per 100 lbs.

Baltimore, March 29. FLOUR. A sale of 600 barrels Howard St. at 4 50, which shows a slight improvement. Last sale of City Mills was at 4 50; to-day some holders ask 4 62½.

GRAIN. Maryland Wheat, fair to prime a 93c; sales of yellow Corn to-day at 46; white, 44 a 45c; Rye, 48 a 50c; Oats, 25 a

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET

Brighton, Monday, March 29. At market 400 Beef Cattle, 30 yoke Working Oxen, 35 Cows and Calves, 560 Sheep, and 3100 Swine.

About 75 Beef Cattle and 600 Swine unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Former prices were sustained, and we reduce our quotations, viz: extra a 6 75; first quality, $6 a 6 25; second quality a 5 75; third quality, $5 a 5 25.

Working Oxen—Sales were noticed at $70, 95, 100, and $120.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $20, 25, 28, 33, 60.

Sheep—Lots at $2 50, 3 50, 4 25, and a few at $6 each.

Swine—More than 2000 were sold. Lots were sold mostly at 4c for Sows and 5c for Barrows. A few lots at 4⅛, 4¼, 5¼ and 5½c. At retail,

New York, March 29. At market, 625 Beef Cattle, including 75 left over last week, from the South, balance from this State—and 500 Sheep.

The Beef market continue very dull; sales head at 6 50 a $9, averaging $7 75 per cwt.

Sheep were in good request, and all taken at and $5 each.

Baltimore, March 29. 250 head Beef were offered, and 100 only were sold at prices from 6 50 to $8 per 100 lbs; we continue to quote hogs at 5 75 per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	45	a
Spinach, per half peck	..	a
Dandelions, per half peck	..	a
Parsnips, per bushel	..	a
Turnips, half peck	6	a
Carrots, per bushel	..	a
Beets, per bushel	50	a
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a
" " " bushel	50	a
Parsley, half peck	75	a
Celery, per root	6	a
Cabbages, each	4	a
Horseradish, per lb.	8	a
Lettuce, per head	8	a
Radishes, per bunch	10	a

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	75	a
Apples, extra, per bush.	1 50	a
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a
Grapes, Foreign, per lb.	20	a
Lemons, per doz.	17	a
Oranges, " "	25	a
Dried Apples, per lb.	4	a
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a
Beans, dried, white, per bush.	1 75	a

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb.	15	a
" firkin	18	a
Cheese, new milk, per lb.	7	a
" four meal	4	a
Eggs, per dozen	..	a
Beef, fresh, per lb.	6	a
Do corned	6	a
Do smoked	..	a
Beef Tallow, per lb.	9	a
Pork, whole hogs,	5	a
Pigs, roasting, per lb.	9	a
Pork, fresh	8	a
" salted	7½	a
Hams, Boston, per lb.	9	a
" Western, do do.	8½	a
Lard, best, per lb.	8½	a
" Western, per keg	8½	a
Tripe, per lb.	8	a
Pigs Feet, per lb.	..	a
Veal	5	a
Whole Calves	5	a
Chickens, per lb.	12	a
Turkeys, per lb.	10	a
Pigeons, per dozen	..	a
Mutton, per lb.	6	a
Lamb, per lb.	..	a

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a
" " white, per bag	10 00	a
Hemp Seed, per bushel	3 00	a
Canary Seed, " "	3 00	a
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a
" " American, do do.	..	a
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a
" Southern, " "	8	a
" Foreign, " "	..	a
" White Dutch, per lb.	20	a
" Lucerne, or French	25	a
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a
Red Top, bushel, northern	..	a
" Southern, bush	55	a
Orchard Grass, "	3 00	a
Millet "	2 00	a
Buckwheat "	1 00	a
Black Sea Wheat "	3 00	
Spring Rye "	1 00	a

COAL AND WOOD MARKET

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs	9 50	a
Newcastle, do	11 00	a
Orrel, do	11 00	a
Sydney, do	9 00	a
Peach Orchard, do do	10 00	a
Peach Mountain, do do	10 00	a
Coke, per chaldron	..	a
Charcoal, per basket	32	a
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord	..	a
Ordinary do do, do do	..	a
Country do, do do	7 00	a

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	13	a
Pernambuco, dry salted	10	a
Rio Grande	13	a
St. Salvador	..	a
Maranham	..	a
California	..	a
West-Indian	11	a
African	13	a
Green, slaughtered	5½	a
Calcutta, cow, green salted	87	a
" " " light	..	a
" dry	75	a

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	30	a
" country, per lb.	27	a
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a
" dry hide	23	a
New York, red, light	24	a
" " middling	21	a
" " overweight	18	a
Boston, " slaughter	22	a
" dry hide	21	a
Slaughter Upper in the rough	..	a

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood,	35	a
" " " ½ "	36	a
" " " ¾ "	41	a
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a
No. 2, "	26	a
No. 3, "	18	a

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80	a
Camden	75	a
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a
white lump	1 12	a
" 2d quality	..	a
" common	75	a

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	13 00	a
Good Country, per hundred	85	a
Straw	50	a

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb.	25	a
2d " " "	..	a

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 220 lbs, cash	2 50	a

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a
do do do finished	28 00	a

ownsend Female Seminary.

HE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 21st.

uition—In the common English Branches, including Vocal Music, by an experienced teacher, per twelve weeks, $4 00
anguages, each, 1 50 additional
rawing and Painting, 1 50 "
riting, 1 00 "
usic, for 12 lessons and use of Piano Forte, 5 00 "
wenty-four lessons do, 8 00 "
oard, including washing, per week, 1 50 "

addition to the foregoing courses of Instruction, e will be several Lectures every week, on various ntific subjects.

he able Board of Instruction now in this Seminary, continue.

his Seminary is pleasantly situated in Townsend, t Village, Mass., on the stage route from Boston Lowell, to Keene, N. H.

he Seminary building is large and convenient. It nished with a good Chemical and Philosophical aratus, a Reading Room, and a collection of Minerals, Fossils, &c.

he Trustees and friends of this Institution aim to er it, in every respect, a School of the first order, a delightful resort for Young Ladies who wish to ive a thorough and finished education.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
A G. STICKNEY, Secretary.
ownsend, Feb. 24.

eferences—Rev. Dr. Sharp, Rev. E. Thresher, William Hague, S. G. Shipley, Esq., William ls, Esq., Boston; Rev. Thomas Whittemore, and Giles, Esq., Cambridge; Caleb Parker, Esq., bury; Rev. L. Porter, and Rev. Mr. Ballard, Lowell. 3w—apr3

avern and Farm---For Sale.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, isting of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, ll watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, wing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty es of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt sh. The House is large and commodious, and in d repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, a never failing well of water. The situation is and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, is altogether one of the most desirable places in vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a e House, having been occupied as such for a cen. The buildings and part of the land would be sold sired.

onditions liberal. Further particulars may be had pplication to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles llee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, site the premises.
lton, April 3, 1841. tf.

New Goods.

E. H. WARREN has just received a fresh supply of **Fashionable Goods,** which he now offers for sale at unusually low prices, viz: Superfine En h and German Broadcloths, various colors; Low d do; Cassimeres; Double Milled Satinets, Doe; Vestings, new styles; Plain and Ribbed Gams; Drillings; Napolitans; Allapines; Plain and ured Mousselain de Laines, all prices; Silk Vel; Linens; Flannels; Italian Cravats; Neck ks; Suspenders; Hosiery and Gloves in great va y; rich medium and low priced French, English American Prints; Light and Dark Plain and Fig l Silks; Lustrings; Sinchaws; Sarsnets; Shawls; utor Veils; Rich Garniture and Cap Ribbons; net Linings; Laces; Silk and Cotton Nettings; ey Handkerchiefs; Scarfs; Muslins, Lawns; ored Table Covers; Damask do.; Woollen, Hemp, List Carpeting; also, Domestic Goods of every ription. All of which will be sold on as favorable s as can be purchased in Boston or Worcester.
Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Ploughs and Grass Seed.

HE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Prouty & Co.'s celebrated Prem **Ploughs.** Also, Cultivators, Shovels, Hoes, ridge's Manure Forks, &c. &c.
rds Grass, Red Top and Clover **Seed,** together h a great variety of Garden Flower Seeds.

Best Family Groceries.

Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Sugars, &c., of superior ality, and at low prices.

—Also—

A general assortment of **Furniture,** Feathers, oking Glasses, Trunks, Paper Hangings, Bandes, etc. Purchasers are invited to call and examine.
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Chelsea House.

TO BE LET, that noted stand for a Tavern, the Chelsea House, now occupied by Mr. C. M. Taft; possession given immediately. Apply to J. C. FENNO, Agent for the Winnisimmet Co.
N. B. Mr. Taft takes the Maverick House, at t Boston. As it is already furnished, he will sell Furniture on favorable terms.
pril 3. tf.

Grass Seed.

100 TIERCES and Barrels Western Clover.
40 do do Eastern do.
10 do do White do
800 Bushels new Eastern Herds Grass.
2000 do do Red Top, of very superior ality, for sale by CHARLES B. DANA, No. 1, Cenl Wharf. 5w—apr3

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Genen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the t manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per t. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Notice.

MRS. H. H. GIBBS would inform her friends and customers that she has received the Spring fash. Also, a new supply of **Millinery** articles, such Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Artificial Flowers, &c. &c.
N. B. Mourning Bonnets made to order at short ice.
Framingham, March 29, 1841. 4w—apr3

Farms for Sale or Exchange.

FARM 113 acres in Needham	5000
Farm 30 acres, good building in Newton	6000
m 48 acres, good building in Milton	4800
rm 40 acres, near the depot, Needham	3000
rm 31 ac, in Paxton, 7 miles fm Worcester	2500
m 75 acres in Malden	3000
m 20 acres in Chelsea	4000
rm in Peterborough, N. H. 60 acres	2000
Farms for Sale.	
rst rate farm, 42 ac, near Cambridge Colleges	12000
valuable place in Brighton, 7 acres	6500
farm in Malden, 30 acres, good buildings	5000
use and 3 acres of land in Roxbury	2500
e other house and 1 acre of land, much fruit,	1500
tory house and 1 acre, near Neponset bridge	1700
rm 209 acres, Tamworth, NH good buildings	2500
2 farms containing 50 to 125 in N. H,	1200
uble house ½ an acre in Watertown	2000
xbury 60 acres	8000

Apply to A. DOW, Real Estate Broker, 2 Devonre street.
Boston, March 27, 1841. 3t.

For Sale, a Farm,

IN the pleasant town of Concord, Mass., 18 miles from Boston, and 14 from Lowell. It contains about 110 acres of good **Land,** 20 of which is wood-land, and the remainder is divided into lots of Tillage, Mowing, sturing and Orcharding, and mostly fenced with ne wall. It has a good supply of never failing wa, and good and convenient buildings on the same, asantly situated on the county road leading from ncord to Harvard, about 1½ miles west of the Court use, and the same distance from the Factory Vile, and near the District School-House.
For further information inquire of the Subscribers, the premises. S. & L. HOSMER.
Concord, March 19, 1841. 6w

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at Wholesale or Retail, Win, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first ality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to y part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Corn and Garden-Seed Planter.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

Directions for using the Planter.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seeds drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the harrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Brewer, Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d.,—Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq.
Boston, March 27, 1841. tf.

Bradford Academy.

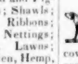
THE next term in this Institution will be opened for the reception of Young Ladies, April 14th, to continue twenty-four weeks—separated by a vacation of three weeks, commencing July 4th—under the instruction of former teachers. The erection of a commodious edifice has been procured through the munificence of friends of the Institution, which will afford superior accommodations for more than a hundred pupils. This will be opened with appropriate public exercises, April 15.

Tuition—Including vocal music, $6 per quarter. Latin $1, French $2, and Piano $10 per quarter.

A Preparatory Department will also be opened at the same time, the object of which is to prepare misses to enter the higher Department. In addition to their regular studies, attention will be paid to plain and ornamental needle work, and vocal music. Tuition, $3 per quarter.

Board, including washing and lights, $2 per week. Tuition to be paid in advance. In behalf of the Trustees, GEORGE COGSWELL.
Bradford, (Mass.) March 27, 1841. 3t.

Dog Lost.



A large, young, black, **Newfoundland Dog.** A suitable reward will be paid for any information which may lead to his recovery, left at the Dr. Spring estate in Watertown near Waltham, or at T. Gordon's stable, Arch st. Boston. 3t. * March 27.

Farmers' Implements.

CAST STEEL and Iron Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Handled and common Hoes, Sickles, best solid **Ox Balls,** Underhills' chopping Axes, &c. &c., by the dozen or single, cheap, at 15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston.
mar27 WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

Hats---Spring Style.

173 Washington Street.

THE subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of **Hats, Caps, Stocks, Gloves, and Umbrellas.** Now in store, the latest style **French Moleskin, Beaver,** 1st and 2d quality; Nutria, Silk, and other kinds **Hats,** at prices from $2.00 to $6.00. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call.
WM. M. SHUTE, Agent.
March 20. tf.

Pasture for Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a valuable **Pasture** containing sixty-one Acres, situated in the Southerly part of Westminster, and near the house of John Foskett. Said Pasture is well watered with a never failing brook, and is well fenced.

For further particulars inquire of JOHN FOSKETT, near the same; or of JOSEPH F. SIMONDS, Lexington. 4w*—mar20

Van Mons Leon Le Clere de Laval Pears.

NEW, and lately proved in England, and there asserted to be the best Pear known. A few trees only for sale; these cost high, and an extra price, and must therefore be charged at $2,50 each. Also a few of **"Pitts' New Marie" Pears,** raised from seed of the Marie Louise, fine, and stated on good authority to be even a more extraordinary bearer than that variety; these cost very high and must therefore be charged at $2,00 each. No other kinds of Pears are charged at extra price by the subscriber.
WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 1. eptmy—mar6

Northfield Academy of Useful Knowledge.

NORTHFIELD is a delightful summer residence in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut. Pupils are received at any time into the family of the Principal, where they can remain throughout the year, and where they will be watched over with parental care.—Miss L. R. Stone, of Cambridgeport, has the charge of the female department, for whose qualifications as a teacher, parents and guardians are referred to Mr. Mack, principal of the High School for young ladies in Cambridge. P. ALLEN, Principal.
Northfield, Mass., March, 1841. 5w—mar6

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—march6

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

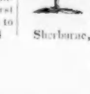
Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch imensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.
oct 17— y

Apple Trees.



THE Subscriber has a choice lot of Apple Trees for sale in his Nursery in Sherburne. These are Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. Prices according to quality.
MICAH LELAND.
Sherburne, March 13, 1841. 8w

Executors' Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, April 19, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the **Real Estate** whereof ABNER STEARNS, late of Billerica, died seized and possessed, consisting of the **Homestead** of said deceased, situated in the South West corner of Billerica, 2½ miles from Bedford, 10 from Lowell, and 16 from Boston, containing 16 acres of good **Land,** mostly covered with **Fruit Trees,** with a large, thorough built **Brick House,** a **Barn,** 40 feet square, nearly new, a cellar under it, a valuable **Saw Mill,** and productive **Cranberry Meadows.** The **Dwelling House** is pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the Concord River, commanding a Southerly prospect.

Also, a lot of **Land,** situated in Bedford, three-fourths of a mile from the Homestead, on the road leading to Bedford, containing 24 acres, consisting of **Pasturing, Tillage, Mowing** and **Wood Land.**

Also, a **Wood Lot** of 12 acres, situated near the Carlisle road, one and a half miles from the middle of Bedford.

The Sale of the above Premises will take place at the Homestead.

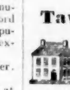
☞ For further particulars inquire of JONAS MUNROE, of Bedford, or EDWARD H. STEARNS, of Billerica, Executors. 3w*—mar20

For Sale, or to Let,

A LARGE and valuable **Farm,** situated about 35 miles from Portland, Maine. The **Estate** consists of between 650 and 850 acres of excellent **Land,** well divided into **Mowing, Pasture, Tillage** and **Woodland.** A portion of the **Land** is in a high state of cultivation; about 125 tons of **English Hay** is cut at one cropping. The land is very favorable for Corn, as it is not subject to early frosts; **Wheat,** Oats, Potatoes, and Roots, are natural to the Soil; the whole Farm is thoroughly fenced, and the **Buildings** are large and convenient, and consist of a large two story **House,** 50 by 40, most thoroughly finished, with every convenience, together with 5 large **Barns,** all of which are in most excellent order, part of them being new. The **Farm** is now stocked with about 50 head of Cattle, and 80 Sheep, and is supposed to be capable of keeping double the present stock, and in case it should be let one condition would be that at least 50 more Cows should be added, as it is well adapted for a dairy Farm. The Farm lies near a large Village; Schools, Churches, Mills and Stores are within one half a mile of the Estate. It would be sold low, with all the stock, for cash, or productive property would be received in part pay, or it would be leased, Stock, Tools, &c., on favorable terms. For particulars, apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5 Exchange Street. 5w—mar20

A Rare Chance.

Tavern and Farm for Sale.



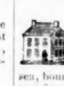
THE Subscriber having been engaged as Inn keeper a number of years, and wishing to retire, now offers for sale the well known stand called the **Cherry Tavern,** to which is attached a **Farm,** containing about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked with a fine growth of **Fruit Trees,** viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry, a good proportion of which are young and of the richest variety. Also, some fine beds of **English Strawberries.** Said stand is situated on the main road from Taunton to Boston, about 12 miles from the latter. The **House** is large, commodious, and in good repair, with an **Ice House** well filled, **Bowling Alleys, Stables,** convenient out-buildings, and three wells of excellent water.

Those desirous of such a situation, will do well to call and examine.

N. B. This House is only one half a mile from the Blue Hill, and a very convenient distance from the Punkapoag Pond, on which the Subscriber has three boats for the accommodation of parties of pleasure.

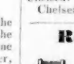
For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN GERALD.
Canton, March 16, 1841. 2mo—mar20

Farm and Tavern.



FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; *there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it;* there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisemmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.
Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Real Estate at Auction.



WILL be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7th, a small and valuable estate in West Cambridge, consisting of a two-story **Dwelling House** and **Barn,** and all the usual out-buildings, together with twelve acres of good **Land,** consisting of Tillage, Orcharding, Wood Land, &c. Said Land lies on the Middlesex Turnpike, about 50 rods from the great road leading from Boston to Concord, which makes it desirable for building lots.

Also, four acres of **Meadow Peat Land,** lying in the easterly part of Lexington, about one and a half miles from said Farm.

Also, from 10 to 15 cords of good **Manure;** together with all the **Farming Utensils** belonging to said Farm.

Terms liberal and made known at the time and place of sale. ☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.—For further information inquire of JOHN B. PERRY, on the premises. W. J. LANE, Auctioneer.
West Cambridge, March 20, 1841. 3w*

Farm for Sale.

Situated in Foxborough, 22 miles from Boston, containing 25 acres, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and wood land; is well fenced and watered, and has about 75 valuable **Apple Pear,** and **Cherry Trees;** a new **House, Barn,** Cellar under the Barn, **Wood** and **Chaise House,** piazza in front of House, and every thing convenient for a genteel Family. A fine opportunity is now offered, which is rarely to be met with.

A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, from one to five years if desired.

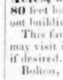
For further particulars, inquire of Col. HENRY HOBERT, near the premises, or to HENRY LAMBERT, No. 78 Commercial street, Boston.
March 20. 3w. *

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.

The well known **Sheperd Tavern,** so called, in Foxboro', on the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, and on the great road from Taunton to Worcester, and 22 miles from Boston, containing eight acres, well fenced and watered. They will be sold separate or together. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage from one to five years if desired.

For further particulars, inquire of Col. HENRY HOBERT, near the premises, or to HENRY LAMBERT, No. 78 Commercial street, Boston.
March 20. 3w. *

For Sale.



ONE of the most pleasant and productive **Farms,** in the County of Worcester, situated at Bolton, about half a mile from the centre of the town, on the great road to Boston. It contains about 140 **Acres,** with **Two Dwelling Houses,** one **Barn** 80 feet long and 36 feet wide, with very convenient out buildings. All the buildings are in good condition.

This farm will recommend itself to any person who may visit it. Conditions of payment will be made easy if desired. JOSEPH HILDRETH.
Bolton, March 20, 1841. 6w. *

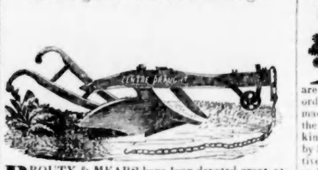
Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one *"at home"* who may favor him with their patronage.
nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Lemon Syrup Labels.

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

The Highest Premium Plough.



PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlæm, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynanometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,
The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, and **its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

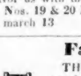
This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is *an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.*

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.
march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.
Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk rames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Secretary's Office, March 12th, 1841.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 2d instant, packages for the School Committees of all the Cities and Towns in the State were forwarded for distribution to the Sheriffs of the several Counties. The packages contain Reports of the Board of Education, School Registers, a copy of the recent Law concerning Schools, and a blank form of return. This last document must be filled up agreeably to facts, and returned to this office, *on or before the last day of April;* —otherwise the delinquent City or Town will not be entitled by Law to a share of the School Fund. If in any case these packages have not already reached their destination, it is respectfully requested that immediate information of the failure may be transmitted to this office.

Publishers of the Laws throughout the State will please insert this notice in their papers, and their accounts for the same shall be allowed.

JOHN P. BIGELOW, Secretary of State.
Mar20—3w

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

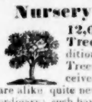
THE **Cultivator's Almanac** and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for he purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.
may9

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c.

Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees. Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received; many kinds of which are alike quite new to our country, and very extraordinary: such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf. A new and Descriptive Catalogue of all these Fruits will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale: These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle, ... Aug.	Passe Colmar . . Nov. Feb.
Franereal d'Ete. Aug. Sep.	Glaux Morceau, or the
Williams Bon Chret. or	d'Aremburg of the
Bartlett . . . Aug. Sept.	French . . . . . Nov. Feb.
Beaurree d'Amanlis. Sept.	Easter Beaurree. Dec. Ap.
Napoleon . . . . Oct.	Chon or le Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avranches, ... Oct.	large, for baking only,
Marie Louise, . Oct. Nov.	a prodigious bearer,
Duchesse d'Angouleme . . . Oct. Nov.	Winter.

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, Yellow, White Provence, Bengal, Noisette and other Roses. Splendid Tree Pœonies and Herbaceous do; Double Dahlias; Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 1. eptje—mar6

Grass Seed.

HERDS GRASS, Red and White **Clover,** Northern and Southern **Red Top Seed,** Rhode Island Bent, warranted new, and of prime quality, just received, and for sale by JAMES GREEN & CO., opposite the Centre School House.
Worcester, March 3. 8w—march6

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.
AMOS SHED.
Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

Hamilton, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the hair humbugs which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it will make the hair grow, and no mistake, at least on some heads. Geo. W. Eaton,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester. 6mo—dec5

Abdominal Supporter.

Important to Females.

DR. CHAPIN, respectfully announces to those laboring under Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, that his *Abdominal Supporter and Elastic Belt,* which has been recently much improved, will be found to afford the requisite relief, even in the most unpromising cases. It has been favorably noticed in various Medical and Surgical Journals, and has received the approbation of the Medical Faculty of Boston and New York, for its utility, ease, and simplicity of application.

The apparatus can be applied as an article of Dress, to preserve an erect form, and may be easily worn and fitted by the patient herself, on reading the directions which accompany the instrument. Its anatomical construction renders it superior to any invention of the kind before offered to the public. It is so adapted that the springs and pads afford very desirable support to weakness in the Abdomen, Back, and Loins, of which complaint is so much made.

Females suffering from debility of this kind, will obtain effectual relief from the use of this instrument, when all other contrivances have failed.

The Supporter and Belt have been employed in a variety of cases with great satisfaction, and in many instances have effected cures. Prices to vary from $2 to $7, according to finish. Perineum, or under strap, (extra) at 76c to $1 25.

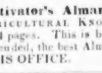
☞ References will be given to some of the principal Physicians of this city, relative to the utility of this instrument, among whom are Drs. Warren, Channing, Ware, Flint, and others, whose certificates have been received.

LADIES can receive attention from a female, if desired.

N. B. Persons ordering the Instrument, will state the case, and measure directly around, two inches below the top of the hip bone. It can be had on trial, and exchanged until a suitable fit is obtained.

Manufactured and sold by A. F. BARTLETT, Agent, No. 16 Howard, near Court St., Boston.
feb6—3mo

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by
J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.
may 9

The Practical Farmer,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office. tf—june6

Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER

Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse,

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Garden and Grass Seeds, Plants, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—Also—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of Flower Seeds, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

Grass Seed, Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

Seeds put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

Grape Vines of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

Rhubarb and Asparagus roots of the finest quality.

Strawberry Plants, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

Raspberry and Currant bushes of all kinds.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

Dahlias, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

Fruit Trees of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

Agricultural and Horticultural Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.
f13—y

Poudrette.

THE **New York Poudrette Company** offer this valuable article to Farmers, Gardeners, and Florists, who desire a cheap and convenient fertilizer, that contains no foul seeds. It is inodorous, and may be carried on board of vessels or steamboats, in barrels or bags, without offence.

It has been used by many farmers on Long Island, for three successive seasons; and during the past season also, used extensively in New Jersey and some parts of New England—and in all cases where reports have reached us, with entire satisfaction.

A small pamphlet has recently been published, containing letters and statements from those who have used Poudrette prepared by this company—in which are many interesting facts in relation to the manner of applying it, and also as to its relative value with other manures.

This Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, in May, 1839, for 20 years. Shares in the Company are *one hundred dollars* each, which entitle the holder to *one hundred bushels* of Poudrette annually, during the term of the charter, *unexpired,* as a *dividend* or *return* for his investment; which, when received, will be in full of all claim on the Company. The dividends are payable fifty bushels *each spring* and *fall,* annually.

Present price of Poudrette 35 cents a bushel—*heaper measure*—and at *this* price, the shareholder will receive back his investment, with *ten* per cent. interest, every four years. The price will more probably be *higher* than lower, as the demand increases.

☞ A few shares may yet be had at their par value —which will be entitled to a Spring dividend—on application to the subscriber, at the office of the Company, 120 *Nassau street;* or on the receipt of one hundred dollars by mail, a certificate will be made out, and forwarded according to direction, the same as if the applicant was present.

Shareholders furnish their own bags, or barrels, but their dividends are to be delivered on board of vessel in this city—free of cartage. Purchasers will be charged *extra* for barrels, or bags, but not for cartage, except when two or three barrels only are ordered.

Poudrette is estimated by some as 1 to 14 of yard, or stable manure; and by others as 1 to 16 or 20. Some use *half* a gill, others a *gill,* and others a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn. Some use 25, others 35, and others 40 bushels to the acre of wheat. I should recommend a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn,—a part to be put *in the hill,* at planting, and a part to be put on at *broad cast,* and worked in with the cultivator and hoe, at the second hoeing; and also 30 or 35 bushels to the acre of wheat—one half at sowing, to give it a vigorous start, and the other half in the spring. This depends, however, upon the condition of the land—some requiring more, and others not so much.

** Any gentleman desirous to make an experiment to satisfy himself as to its value, can obtain *one* barrel, containing *four bushels,* by inclosing, *free of postage, two* dollars, or three barrels for *five* dollars, or six barrels for *ten* dollars, carefully put up, marked and forwarded according to direction. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

D. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau street, up stairs.

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood, that this Company is in no way connected with the *"Urate and Poudrette* Company," or *"Lodi Manufacturing* Company" of *Anthony Dey & Peter Barthelemy,* on the New Jersey Meadows. 9w—feb20

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
No. 2, *Union St.,* (*opposite Ann St.,*) *Boston.*

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**
dec12 6mo

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.
Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

POETRY.

[From the American Farmer.]

The Farmers' Ode.

Let Commerce spread her flowing sails,
And Trade her gainful path pursue;
Without the Farmer what avails,
Or what without him can they do?

Let learned Divines and Lawyers boast,
Let Physic follow in their train,
The Farmer's skill is valued most,
In making golden sheaves of grain.

Let Statesmen ruck their brains with care,
Some mighty project to fulfil;
The farmer's wiser projects are
His flocks to feed, his grounds to till.

His orisons at early dawn,
To the Almighty Pow'r he makes,
Then treads the dew bespangled lawn,
Or pleasure in light labor takes.

He hears the robin's early song,
And ruder notes of cheerful swains,
While heedful of his crops, along
He travels o'er his own domains.

A stranger he to fretful care,
No busy schemes perplex his life,
Contented with his homely fare,
His children and a prudent wife.

He labors to improve his soil,
While Ceres shows him her regard,
And blesses all his careful toil,
In fruitful crops for his reward.

No prodigal nor careless waste
On his domain is ever found;
With open hand he yet will haste
To help the poor till they abound.

And now his earthly labor's past,
And old in virtue he has grown;
To crown his well spent life at last,
Kind heaven shall claim him for its own.

Romantic Incident.

The New York Sunday News gives the following account of a marriage in that city, and our female friends will be pleased to read it.

"Married, on Tuesday, by the Rev. William Ash, Thomas Mowitt, to Charlotte Conroy, both of this city."

The above marriage was consummated in this city, on last Tuesday week, and thereby hangs a tale which may be worth the attention of the lovers of the marvellous. Mr Mowitt is a respectable boss shoemaker, who keeps several men employed, and among the rest was one named John Plesing, who had ingratiated himself so much in his favor by his faithfulness, industry, and sobriety, that he took him in partnership about three years since, and had no cause to regret his kindness.—From that period, Mr Mowitt and Mr Plesing were constant friends and companions, and boarded in the same house until about twelve months since, when one day they were subpoened for a coroner's inquest which was about to be held on the body of a man that had been taken out of the Maiden Lane dock. The deceased had all the appearance of having been a regular dock loafer, and it was the opinion of all present that he had fallen in the ship while in a state of intoxication; but the verdict—which was given in a few minutes—was merely 'found drowned.'

The jury being dismissed, Mr M. turned round to look for his friend and fellow juror, who had been at his side till that moment, but he was gone; and he thought he saw him running at almost full speed up Maiden Lane. This struck him as being curious; and it also reminded him of another curious fact, (at least curious as taken in connection with his sudden flight, namely that when Mr Pelsing had first glanced at the face of the corpse, he started, and turned deadly pale. Mr M. then proceeded to his boarding house, and thence to his store, to look for his partner, but he was not to be found at either; nor did he return that night, nor the next; nor the next; and two months passed away without bringing any intelligence of him, during which time Mr Mowitt had fully made up his mind that there was some mysterious connection between his friend and the man that was found drowned, and that in consequence thereof, Mr Pelsing had in all probability made away with himself.

Well, so matters rested until a certain day in last June, when a lady called at Mr Mowitt's store, and asked for Mr Pelsing. She was told the particulars of his story. "And he has not been here since?" she inquired. "Not since" replied Mr Mowitt. "I know he has," said the lady. "He has not, I assure you, at least to my knowledge," answered Mr Mowitt. "But I am positive," said the lady. "What proof have you of it," inquired the shoemaker. "The best in the world," returned the stranger, for I am here, and I and Mr Pelsing are one and the same person." And strange as it may appear, such was the actual fact.

Well, the question then was, whether Mr Pelsing was a gentleman or a lady, and it turned out that she was a lady, and more than that, her name wasn't John Pelsing at all, but Charlotte Conroy, and furthermore, that she was the *widow of the man that had been found drowned*—She then stated that her husband who was a shoemaker in Philadelphia, and to whom she had been married for about two years, had treated her very badly, the consequence of which was that she picked up the trade by stealth, and when she thought herself perfect, equipped herself in men's clothes, and ran off to this city to be more safely out of the reach of her lord and master. Here, as we have seen, she got into the employment and remained in the confidence of Mr Mowitt until the time of the coroner's inquest, immediately after which she proceeded to Philadelphia, where she learned that her husband (who had become a wandering loafer,) had on the hunt of some friend, set out for New York about a week before, to look for her; but where, instead of an injured wife, he found a watery grave.

The upshot of this romantic affair was, that Mr Mowitt requested Mrs C. to make his house her home; that after a while he found that he liked her yet better as Mrs C. than as Mr Pelsing; that by virtue thereof, he proposed a renewal of their terms of partnership, which was accepted; and that on last Tuesday week Mr Mowitt and the late Mr John Pelsing became husband and wife.

This is the first instance we believe on record wherein a wife performed the office of a coroner's juryman on the body of her own husband, or wherein a young man was married to his own master. The lady by the way is very good looking, and still on the safe side of thirty.

The Stratagem.

"I really don't know which I love best," said Jane Manvers to her friend Marian Westell, as she returned from a splendid party where she was 'the admired of all admirers,' "William Stanton or Frederick English. Out of a host admirers that my fortune, now that I am an heiress, has brought to my feet, I have selected them. They are neither rich—both are filled with sentiments of honor as far as expressions and general conduct go. Both love me. Neither have expressed it in strong terms—but either only wait for the necessary encouragement, I am sure, to pop the question. To either, my fortune would be an advantage. They may—it is an ungenerous thought—but I cannot help entertaining it, love my fortune, and not me. Do you know, Marian, I have strong thoughts of putting their love to the test?"

"How can you do it?"

"I have thought of a way. You may remember that I had a cousin who was supposed to be lost at sea, and the property which had made a poor, unnoticed girl so much courted, was to be his, if he were living."

"Yes, but you have had the full and positive proofs of his decease."

"I know it, but the world does not, nor can my two favored lovers be acquainted with the fact. I therefore propose to state in the papers that my cousin is not dead, as was supposed. To give up for a time my splendid establishment, and to retire into comparative poverty. It is said that Kings and heiresses rarely hear the truth from the flatterers by whom they are surrounded. This will at least test my friends. What think you of my plan?"

"Excellent—try it, by all means."

The idea was acted upon, and it was curious to see how Jane's admirers dropped off one by one. Her two lovers waited upon her at first in her retirement, and Jane was more puzzled than ever which to choose. Frederick English's visits in a short time became more like angel's—that is, few and far between—while William Stanton's were constant.

Upon one of them he said, "My dear Miss Manvers, I have known you long—In the days of your prosperity—surrounded as you were by many lovers who were affluent. I did not dare to disclose to you a passion which I had felt from the moment I knew you, and which has grown and strengthened with my acquaintance. Now that you are poor, like myself, the diffidence which had else hermetically sealed my lips from divulging my heart's passion, is removed. I am not affluent, but I can support you with respectability at least, and if you will accept for your husband one who loves you devotedly, I do not think that you will ever regret the hour that makes you mine. At least I will try never to give you cause."

"I believe you, dear William," said Jane, "and if you will accept a beggar, for I am little better——"

"Say not so dearest—I cannot listen to such wrong even from your lips."

"Your fortunes will not suffer by the union."

"That they never can. When shall our marriage take place?"

"Next week, if you will."

"At your lodgings here?"

"No, at the house of a friend. Call for me, and we will proceed together there."

At the day appointed, William was in readiness, accompanied by Frederick English. They were both surprised at the magnificence of Jane's attire, and thought it somewhat out of character with her circumstances, but how much more surprised were they when stepping into a carriage with Jane and Eliza they were driven to Jane's former residence, and found her still the mistress and the heiress, and learned the plot by which she had tested her lovers. The way Frederick cursed himself and his fortune was not slow.

Girls, you who possess money, make it a point of finding out, before the irrevocable knot is tied, whether you are loved for yourselves or your fortunes. [Alexander's Messenger.

Arrest of Railroad Robbers.

We learn from the Albany Evening Journal, that Richard Graves, collector on the Albany and Syracuse Railroad, and George Wall, porter on the Schenectady and Utica Railroad, were arrested at Syracuse on Sunday last, charged with having broken open trunks belonging to passengers, and stealing therefrom considerable sums of money, amounting to $900 or $6000. They made a confession of their guilt. Wall is an old offender, having been twice in the State Prison. He had been discharged, but kept around the depot in temporary employment. "Dick Graves" is extensively known at the south and north. He has led a roving life, and has been more or less suspected for several years.

Seizures. Several casks of powder—some fifty—smuggled in the city from New York, on board the ship Troy, have been seized by Lieut. Winters, of the second Municipal Police, and are now under control of the Mayor. They were concealed in coffee casks, the tops of which were covered over with coffee, the better to carry out the deception. [N. O. Picayune.

[From Thatcher's Biographical Journal.]

General Stark.

General Stark the Hero of the Battle of Bennington, was a native of Londonderry, in New Hampshire, and was born August 17th, 1728. When at the age of 21 years, he was, while on a fishing excursion, surprised and captured by the Indians, and remained four months a prisoner in their hands. He was a captain of a company of rangers in the provincial service, during the French war of 1756, and was with the British General Lord Howe, when he was killed in storming the French lines at Ticonderoga, in July, 1758. At the close of that war he retired with the reputation of a brave, and vigilant officer. When the report of Lexington battle reached him, he was engaged at work in his saw mill—fired with indignation and a martial spirit, he immediately seized his musket, and with a band of heroes proceeded to Cambridge. The morning after his arrival he received a Colonel's commission, and availing himself of his own popularity, and the enthusiasm of the day, in two hours he enlisted eight hundred men! On the memorable 17th of June, at Breed's Hill, Col. Stark at the head of his back-woodsmen from New-Hampshire, poured on the enemy that deadly fire, from a sure aim, which effected such remarkable destruction in their ranks, and compelled them twice to retreat. During the whole of this dreadful conflict, Col. Stark evinced that consummate bravery and intrepid zeal, which entitle his name to honor and perpetual remembrance in the pages of our history. After the British evacuated Boston, Col. Stark joined our northern army while retreating from Canada, and he had command of a party of troops who were employed in fortifying the post of Mount Independence.

We next find him at Trenton, N. J. in December, 1776, where he shared largely in the honors of that ever memorable battle under Washington, when the Hessians were captured. But Stark reached the climax of his fame, when in one of the darkest and most desponding periods of the American war, he achieved a glorious victory over the enemy at Bennington.—General Burgoyne, after possessing himself of Ticonderoga in July, 1776, and while advancing at the head of his victorious army towards Albany, conceived the design of taking by surprise a quantity of stores which our people had deposited at Bennington. For this enterprise he despatched a German officer, Lieut. Col. Baum, with one thousand five hundred soldiers and one hundred Indians, with two field pieces. Stark was at this time brigadier general of militia, and was in the vicinity with about one thousand four hundred brave men from New Hampshire. He advanced towards the enemy and drew up his men in a line of battle.—Col. Baum deeming it imprudent to engage with his present force, halted his troops and sent an express to Burgoyne for a reinforcement, and in the mean time entrenched and rendered himself as defensible as possible.

Gen. Burgoyne immediately despatched Col. Breyman, with about one thousand troops, to reinforce Col. Baum; but a heavy rain and bad roads prevented his arrival in season. Col. Stark, on the 16th of August, planned his mode of attack, and a most severe action ensued, which continued about two hours, with an incessant firing of musketry, and the enemy's field artillery. Col. Baum defended himself with great bravery till he received a mortal wound, and his whole party was defeated. It was not long after, that Col. Breyman appeared with his reinforcement, and another battle ensued, which continued obstinate on both sides till sunset, when the Germans yielded; and the victory on our side was complete, the trophies of which were four brass field pieces, and more than 700 prisoners. Congress, on the 4th of October following, passed a resolve of thanks to Col. Stark, and the officers and troops under his command, for their brave and successful attack and signal victory, and that Col. Stark be appointed a brigadier general in the army of the United States. General Stark volunteered his services under Gen. Gates at Saratoga, and assisted in the council which stipulated the surrender of Burgoyne, nor did he relinquish his valuable services till he could greet his native country as an Independent Empire. Gen. Stark was of the middle stature, not formed by nature to exhibit an erect soldierly mein. His manners were frank, and unassuming, but he manifested a peculiar sort of eccentricity and negligence, which precluded all display of personal dignity, and seemed to place him among those of ordinary rank in life. But as a courageous and heroic soldier, he is entitled to high rank among those who have been crowned with unfading laurels, and to whom a large share of glory is justly due. His character as a private citizen was unblemished, and he was ever held in respect. For the last few years of his life, he enjoyed a pecuniary bounty from the government. He lived to the advanced age of *ninety-three years, eight mos. and twenty-four days*, and died May 8th, 1822.

Charlestown Bridge. The proprietors of the Old Charlestown Bridge, at a meeting held on Thursday, accepted, by a vote of 39 to 35, the proposition of the Legislature at its last session. The proposition of the Commonwealth was to purchase of the proprietors the old Bridge at the expense of $20,000.

The intention now is to put this and the Warren Bridge in repair, and charge toll until the original sum, together with the cost of repairs, and a sufficient fund the interest of which will forever keep both bridges in repair, can be raised. It is calculated two years will be sufficient time to keep the Bridges under toll to effect this object. If the money is raised sooner than at the expiration of that time the toll will be taken off.

Broken hearts are easily mended by silver solder. There have been a number of successful breaches healed that way lately.

The Trial of Peter Robinson.

At New Brunswick, N. J. for the murder of Abraham Suydam, was concluded on Thursday 25th inst. The criminal was found guilty.—When brought to the bar, to receive sentence, he was asked by the Court if he had any thing to say why judgment should not be pronounced, and replied in the negative. The Chief Justice then said:—

Peter Robinson, after a full, fair and impartial trial, with a jury selected by yourself out of a large number of your fellow citizens, and by the aid of efficient, honorable and able counsel, who have left nothing unsaid or undone in your behalf which became them, or which honorable men ought to have said and done in your behalf, you have been convicted of the wilful, foul, malicious, deliberate and premeditated murder of Abraham Suydam, by which conviction you are doomed to suffer the awful punishment of death.

Mr. Suydam was your neighbor, your fellow-citizen, and for aught we know, or has appeared to the Court on trial, he was your benefactor.—He had conveyed to you a lot of land; he had advanced you money to build a comfortable dwelling thereon, for yourself and family. In consequence of what he had advanced to you, and for the security of the proper payment to him of his money, you had furnished him with a bond and mortgage on that property. With these securities on his person, and in his possession, on the morning of the 3d of December, and as we have reason to fear, in pursuance of a previous arrangement made by you with him, he left his home and the bosom of his family, and entered your house never to return to that family alive. It is evident that but a few minutes elapsed after he entered your house, before you cruelly murdered him, and then robbed your victim of his money, his watch, and the papers which he had about his person; and there, at the bloody scene of his murder, you dug the unhallowed grave; and within the walls of that building, erected by his money, you sought to conceal his mangled corpse.

Mr. Suydam was a husband and a father, as well as yourself; to him life was as dear, and perhaps dearer than it was to you; and his death was as little expected by him at that awful moment when you killed him, as it was by you.—But, unmindful of those dear and blessed ties which bound him to his home, to his wife and his children—unmindful of the ties which equally bound you and him to society—unmindful of the relations in which he stood as your neighbor, your friend, and benefactor—unmindful of that tribunal before which you was about to send your victim, and before which you have to appear—unmindful of the vengeance of a just and holy God—forgetting that his eye was upon you then, and would be upon you through time and through eternity, you committed this cold blooded murder.

We do not design to dwell now upon the details of this awful tragedy; its bloody history has been listened to attentively by, and is painful to us all.

Nothing now remains but to pronounce the sentence of the law. And we only pause, Peter Robinson, to warn you against the delusion of indulging any hope that you can by possibility escape the vengeance of that law. If chains, if bolts and bars, and human ingenuity and watchfulness can prevent it, you can never escape from the custody of the law, but by death. And we warn you against the slightest hope that executive interference will be extended in your behalf.

The outraged majesty of the law demands your life, and nothing else will satisfy it. We only, therefore, as your fellow men, and with the sympathy due to you as a fellow creature here pause to commend you to Him whose blood alone can wash out the guilt which rests upon your never dying soul. Your blood falling upon the ground cannot restore the life of him whom you murdered, nor prepare him for that eternity into which you sent Him without a warning.

But unlike his sad close of life, some time is allowed you to prepare for that awful change which you have shortly to undergo. We commend you to that Savior of men through whose mediation alone you can hope for forgiveness hereafter.

You cannot intend to assume an idle indifference to your fate, to the solemn death you have so soon to undergo, or to the scenes of eternal life that you have to pass through. You may affect an indifference to all this; you may reject the Bible, and the ministers of Christ, and those consolations which they may seek to offer you.

But God knows your heart. You may deceive men; you may die as the fool dieth; but that is the most that you can do. You cannot deceive God; his eye is upon you, as it was at that moment when you struck the fatal blow as it has been ever since—and as it will be until the moment when the breath ceases to animate your body—and it will follow you to another world; and his wrath will rage against you through the unwasting ages of eternity, if his justice is not satisfied by the atoning blood of his redeeming Son.

Hear, now the sentence of the law:—It is considered by the Court, that you be taken to the jail from whence you came, and that within that jail, or some place else which the sheriff in his discretion shall decide upon, according to law, on Friday, the 16th day of April, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon, you be hung by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

The New York Herald, states that Robinson's counsel would apply for a writ of error, having taken exceptions to the indictment. The Herald further states, that when the Court ordered the prisoner to be removed, the rush was tremendous to get a sight of the prisoner. Finally he was removed between two officers, through the crowd, to the jail, about 300 yards distance. He smiled, as usual, to the crowd, and said to the crowd, and said to the Sheriff, "Remember, you must share the fees with me that you get for hanging me." And such was his hardened indifference to the last moment, that after he was ironed and locked up in his cell, he said to the jailer—"As I am a carpenter, I think I ought to be employed to help build my own coffin, and give my wife the money. All I ask is a snug platform, and a strong rope; and if Jakey Edmonds goes to Heaven, I don't want to go there. I wont have a d—d priest come near me."

The Court ordered that his wife and child might see him, at all times consistent with the prisoner's safety, and in the presence of some of the proper authorities. *But that she was to have no direct intercourse with him, nor to see him alone*—and she is to be searched carefully before she enters his cell. A juror asked Peter how he felt at last, and he said, "*First rate!*"

Wolf. A large Wolf was killed in the town of Villanovia, N. Y. one day last week, which has long been a terror to the sheep, and a peiled foe of the suffering farmers in a large section of the country. Its depradations had become so great of late, that in addition to county and state bounties, individuals had bid up a large reward. For two or three weeks past, hundreds of individuals had scoured the woods and swamps almost daily, till at length the cautious vixen (for it was a she wolf) came within reach of the moulten messenger, and she fell a victim to her uncontrolable love of sheep.

Taking Towle. A man in N. York by the name of Towle lately gave offence to a witty young lady by praising a certain young belle of the city.—Now, said she, you have *rung* that belle long enough—you'd better make her *toll*—Towle.

ROBBERIES.

The dry goods store of Messrs. Green & Wainright, No. 233 Washington street, [under the Marlboro' Hotel] was entered a few nights ago, and robbed of silks and shawls to the amout of $400. The articles were taken from different parts of the store, in a very careful manner, the door was locked and fastened as before, and the whole thing was so neatly done, that the robbery was not discovered until the customers began to call for the goods the next morning. The robbery was not made public for several days, because it was thought possible that another attempt might be made upon the store and a private watch was set to guard it. A liberal reward has been offered for the detection of the offenders.

About 12 o'clock Friday night, Mr Hunt, the watchman, saw a man enter the front door of Mr J. B. Prince's Auction and commission store, 59 Milk street. He called several other watchmen, some of whom were stationed in the back yard, while Mr Hunt and others burst open the front door and entered the store. They then searched the building, but no person was discovered. One of the back windows was open, and in the back yard, the watchmen found a pair of small genteel boots, which had evidently been dropped by the burglar, as the feet were covered with fresh mud, and the legs were dry. It is supposed that the robber, hearing a noise in front of the store, escaped through the back window, and took off his boots to enable him to climb the high fence in the rear, without making a noise, and having full use for both hands was compelled to drop them in the yard.

The robber went no farther than Washington street before he supplied his loss with a new pair. He stopped at the store of Theodore H. Bell at the head of Milk street, entered by means of his skeleton keys, and fitting himself to a pair of boots, went off leaving the door locked as before.

Mr Bell coming in his store the next morning found boots and shoes scattered about the floor, which had been taken out of the case and off shelves, and on examination discovered that one pair was missing.

The boots taken by the officers were carried to the store of Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co. and compared with the foot prints left upon their work bench, by the burglars, and they are found to agree perfectly in *size, shape, length*, and every other particular. They are marked "Riley & White." They are now in the possession of Mr Stratton, Constable.

Mr Bell having heard of the affair in Milk street, and knowing the size of his boots missing he had curiosity enough to go to Messrs. Davis Palmer & Co's., and measure the boots there in their possession, as well as the foot print left by the robber of that store, and found them all to agree in size.

An attempt was also made to break into the Auction Store of Mr Daniel Hersey, No 29 Exchange street. Three panes of glass were broken, and efforts made to force off the shutters, but the robbers probably being alarmed, did not succeed in gaining an entrance.

The carpenter's shop of Mr Ezra Ames, in Chelsea, was broken open last night, and robbed of about $50 worth of tools.

Texas Legislation.

A correspondent of the Vicksburg Whig gives the following synopsis of some of the acts of the last Texan Congress.

1. Congress has provided that male persons who have emigrated to Texas since the first of January, 1840, or who may emigrate thereto, by the 1st of January, 1842, the heads of families shall have 640, and single persons 320 acres of land: Provided, that they live on and occupy 10 acres thereof for three years.

2. Congress has passed a General Bankrupt Law, founded upon the very broadest principles of liberality.

3. Negro property, in all cases, as well for domestic as for foreign debts, is exempted from levy and sale, under any process whatsoever.

The collection of foreign debts is arrested for and during the period of five years, from the time the act passed making the provision.

5. Congress has enacted, that defendants in execution shall be allowed to select the kind of property to be taken in execution; that the property levied on shall be appraised, and unless it then brings two thirds its appraised value no sale shall be had.

The attention of the late Congress of Texas seems to have been turned toward *home protection*, and the lessening of expenditures. The National debt is 7,000,000, and the Government exceedingly poor.

Accident. The ferry boat connected with the Eastern Railroad, while crossing Sunday morning about 11 o'clock, came in contact with a small row boat which it capsized. Two men were in the boat and came near being drowned. Fortunately they did not pass under the ferry boat so as to be endangered by the paddles, and were picked up by two boats which came to their assistance; one from the ferry boat then about crossing the Boston shore, and the other from the wharf. One of the men was in the water fifteen or twenty minutes, before relieved from his perilous situation. If there was carelessness on either side, it was most likely on the part of the men in the boat, who failed to keep out of the track of the steam boat. The officers on board the Cutter manned a boat and sent it out as soon as possible, but it arrived too late to render assistance.

Another Outrage by a British Cruiser. The Salem Register states that letters have been received from the brig Richmond, Bates, of that port, which state that this vessel had been overhauled by a British cruiser. The Richmond was on her passage from Salem to St. Helena and thence to Mozambique.

A few weeks before her arrival at St. Helena, when off the Island of St. Thomas on the coast of Africa, she was brought to by a British brig of war, (the Persian, our informant thinks) her invoice and other papers were demanded and examined, and she was finally suffered to proceed on her voyage, nothing being found to justify a seizure. This is the *fifth* Salem vessel that has been searched by English cruisers within a few months.

More Mexican Trouble. There has been an outbreak of some description in Vera Cruz, and the probability is that the Province has revolted against the Mexican Government. The only intelligence received is the following from the commander of the Texan war schooner St. Bernard:

The St. Bernard was off Vera Cruz on the 27th Feb., and its commander has informed us that on that day, about 6 P. M., he heard loud cannonading between the castle of San Juan de Ulloa and the city of Vera Cruz, and that there were also heavy discharges of musketry; that the firing lasted two hours, and that there remained no doubt but that the firing from the city was made with balls, as some of them fell within half a mile of where the St. Bernard lay.

Found Dead. Coroner Pratt held an inquest on Saturday, over the body of a young woman found drowned, in the dock at the foot of Aspenwall's Spar Yard, near the landing of the Chelsea ferry boats.

As far as the jury could judge from appearances, she must have been about twenty years of age, and had been in the water some three or four weeks. The body was somewhat decayed, and exhibited no marks of violence. She had on a yellow ground calico dress, blue worsted stockings, leather boots, and on her head a yellow speckled straw bonnet. Her hair was light brown, and long, appeared to be tied behind with a string. Further particulars may be had of Coroner Pratt. The verdict was "death by drowning."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Married, on the 3d ult, in Fayette, Wisconsin Territory, Mr. Joseph Beem to Miss Sally Moat.

This is another illustration of the fitness of *things*. Mr. Beem got a *Moat* in his eye, and Miss Moat got a *Beem in her* eye. Mr. B could'nt pluck the *Moat* out of his eye—Miss Moat could'nt take the *Beem* out of her eye. Here was a difficulty—the case was urgent, something must be done—Mr. Beem felt bad, Miss Moat felt bad, and at last, like wise folks they called in the parson, who expounded the whole matter in a manner at once the most conclusive and satisfactory. Go it, matrimony! [N. Y. Sun.

Wisconsin. In Wisconsin Territory, past winter, they have had but little extreme cold weather—not more than two or three weeks if put together. Of intense cold they have had but a few hours' duration. Many days in February the hardy people might have been seen driving team, hauling wood, &c., in shirt sleeves." The climate of Wisconsin, therefore has many advantages to overbalance a few days severe cold. These advantages are, dry, exhilarating bracing weather in winter, gentle showers in summer, and perhaps a greater number of growing days than in the same parallels of latitude to the East.

Melancholy Disaster. By a letter from Pensacola, dated 9th inst., we learn with regret that the body of George R. Mosher, Esq., of the house of Reynolds & Mosher, of Baltimore, was found on the shore, nearly opposite Pensacola. It appears by the letter, that he had taken a passage in a small vessel at Apalachicola for New Orleans, which vessel foundered in a gale, and it is supposed all on board perished. On Mr. M's. person were found a gold watch, considerable money, and severable valuable papers. His body was to be interred the next day at Pensacola. [Baltimore Patriot.

Impudent Robbery. While Mr. Jos. Seagraves, Jr., of Providence, (R. I.) was visiting a few evenings since on the corner of Anthony street and Broadway, N. Y., he was suddenly assaulted by three fellows, and robbed of $710 in bank notes, and other valuable property, who disappeared immediately. The affair occurred as early as nine o'clock in the evening. A black, named Jos. Morrison, a mulatto, named Staines, and a white man, named Baxter, have been arrested, and proof enough found to warrant their committment.

A letter to the editors of the Daily Mail, dated Lockport, March 24th, states that some excitement was caused in that place in consequence of a suspicion that McLeod meditated an escape. A man who came there about a fortnight previous, ostensibly to teach writing, stenography, &c., was permitted to visit McLeod in prison, and after he had departed a small file, two small files, two chissels, and a watch spring straightened, and teeth filed in it were found in McLeod's room. From this circumstance arose a suspicion that this stranger intended to aid in his escape.

Steam Frigate Mississippi. This ship, which is now being built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will soon be ready for launching. She is 218 feet in length, 40 feet beam, 23 1-2 feet deep, and may be rated to 2000 tons. Her paddle wheels are 30 feet in diameter, the cylinders of her engines each 75 inches diameter, and the piston has a stroke of 7 feet. The power of her engine is equal to that of 1000 horses. She will carry an armament consisting of two ten inch long guns, and eight 42 pounders. She will be a formidable vessel, and add greatly to our naval defences.

More Rioting in Kensington. A Philadelphia paper says that the Kensington locofocos on Monday evening, renewed their hostilities against the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. A meeting opposed to the road took place at the Hall, when a number of persons assembled, and soon collected a force by building large fires with tar barrels. The mob then proceeded to tear up the rails along the Frankford Road, which they effectually accomplished. One of the rioters, it is said, had his arm accidentally broken.

Robbery in Fall River. We learn from the Monitor, that on Thursday night of last week, Doct. John G. Lambright, a resident of that town, and then boarding at the Pocasset House, was robbed of $598 in money, one gold watch, two silver watches, a coat, vest, pantaloons, and several other articles of less value. These articles were in two trunks, both locked and in the chamber where the Doctor lodged. One of the trunks was left after being rifled, the other taken.

Exchanging Wives. In New Hampshire recently, two men swapped their wives with the consent of the latter. In a short time after the arrangement, one of the women fell in with a person whom she loved more than her own husband, and believing it was now her turn to exercise the glorious right of "free trade," she quit "her bed and board," and ran away with her paramour.

Disgusting. The bodies of three unknown persons, packed in champagne baskets, and of course dismembered, were found on Thursday in the cellar of an unfinished building in New York. They were readily ascertained to be the remains of bodies which had been dissected for anatomical purposes.

The carding and fulling mill occupied by Mr. E. O. Pendleton, in Bangor, and a building joining, occupied by James F. Hobson, wheelwright, turner, and Messrs. Higgins, edge tool makers, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. No insurance.

Ice. An English paper mentions that one of the American ships at Calcutta recently landed 400 tons of ice, which sold at the wholesale rate of one penny per pound, netting a profit, exclusive of port duties, of upwards of £3,700 sterling.

The Steam Ship Caledonia made 260,000 revolutions, on her late passage from Liverpool to Boston. This fact was ascertained by means of a machine, calculated expressly for that purpose and attached to the shaft of the engine.

Naval. The U. S. ship Warren was at Santa Martha on the 16th February, all well. The U. S. Frigate Macedonian was spoken on the 6th inst., off Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico, all well.

Pride is a hard master. Dr Franklin observed that it is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy. Pope says it steps in where wit fails, and rules weak heads with strong bias.

The *American Institute*, at New York, have invited Henry Colman, Esq., of this city, to deliver an address before its members and the public, on the second Wednesday of April next.

Lee, Mass. There are twelve paper mills in Lee, which manufacture 1200 tons of stock annually, producing paper to the value of almost $300,000.

A Western Lover, in addressing the mistress of his heart, told her he "loved her hard as a cannon could shoot."

The eighteenth of April is fixed for a day of public fasting and prayer in the State of New York.